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In Dukakis Corner, a New Fight Plan

By E.J. Dionne Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For days now, senior aides to Governor Michael S. Dukakis's campaign have been meeting from morning to midnight in a struggle to salvage a campaign that has seen little but trouble for the better part of a month.

plans to make houses more affordable, Ms. Estrich said.

At the center of much of the action is John Sasso, Mr. Dukakis's former campaign manager who was called back to the campaign and is conducting a top-to-bottom review of strategy.

Some of the changes now being undertaken have been in the works for a while, but they have taken on real urgency.

This week saw the release of three new polls showing Mr. Bush leading the Massachusetts governor by margins ranging from 5 to 8 percentage points.

Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat who spoke Thursday with Ms. Estrich and Kirk O'Donnell, a senior campaign aide, said they acknowledged having underestimated the impact of Mr. Bush's attacks on Mr. Dukakis on such issues as the Pledge of Allegiance and the Massachusetts prison furlough program.

"They said they have two weeks to turn the campaign around," Mr. Frank said.

The problems that need to be solved range

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SEC Chief Defends Brokers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — David Ruder, the chairman of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, defended the U.S. securities industry on Friday as honest and well-run, despite sweeping new charges of insider trading on Wall Street.

At a briefing before the House subcommittee on telecommunications, Mr. Ruder said a civil complaint filed this week against Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and Michael Milken, its chief of junk bond trading, among others, did not mean the entire securities industry was under attack.

"It is my opinion that the securities industry in the United States is essentially an honest, well-run industry," Mr. Ruder told the congressional subcommittee. In the

In the Drexel case, the SEC cited an unparalleled pattern of fraud and insider trading, Page 11.

Drexel case, he said, the SEC is "attempting to find those people in the industry who do not fit the mold of the industry itself."

In a letter sent to clients Wednesday, top officials at Drexel said they looked forward to a confrontation in court with Ivan F. Boesky, the Wall Street arbitrator who had implicated Drexel, The Washington Post reported.

"We are particularly eager to confront Ivan Boesky in the fair and open forum of a court to demonstrate that his charges are false," said the letter, which was signed by the chairman of Drexel, Robert E. Linton, and the chief executive officer, Fred Joseph.

Mr. Ruder made his remarks Friday after Representative Edward J. Markey, chairman of the House Commerce subcommittee on fi-



David Ruder, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, defended the U.S. securities industry at a hearing Friday.

nance and a Massachusetts Democrat, asked whether the allegations against Drexel reflected widespread abuse in the industry.

"These allegations, if true, represent a blistering, scalding commentary on the culture of Wall Street in the 1980s," Mr. Markey said.

The SEC complaint greatly expands the scope of a massive federal investigation into illegal activities in the securities industry.

Gary Lynch, head of the SEC's enforcement division, said he was "astounded" to learn of the scope of allegations against Drexel.

The officials told the congressional subcommittee that the SEC

U.S. Senate Targets Iraq On Gas Use

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Friday to impose tough sanctions against Iraq that would remain in force until that country stopped using poisonous gas and ended what the bill called its "campaign of genocide" against the Kurdish people.

The bill was approved by voice vote a day after the United States condemned Iraq for using chemical weapons and a day after the measure was introduced by Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The bill was sent to the House for further action.

The legislation would cut off U.S. credits to Iraq, require the United States to vote against loans to Iraq by international financial institutions and ban the import of Iraqi oil.

If approved by Congress and signed by President Ronald Reagan, the bill would cut off \$200 million in credits with the U.S. Export-Import Bank through which Iraq gets technological equipment for its ailing economy and \$600 million in agricultural goods.

It was not immediately clear what position Mr. Reagan would take.

On Thursday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said that Iraqi-U.S. relations would be affected if Iraq continued its "unjustifiable and abhorrent" use of poison gas against the Kurds.

Mr. Shultz's declaration during a meeting with Saadoun Hammadi, the Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, followed an announcement that the United States was convinced that Iraq had used chemical weapons.

State Department officials said that the finding was based on infor-

See IRAQ, Page 2



75 DIE ON JETLINER NEAR BANGKOK — Rescuers dragging debris from the wreckage of an Air Vietnam passenger jet that crashed Friday as it approached the Bangkok airport. Six persons survived. A pilot said the Soviet-made Tu-134 had been struck by lightning, Page 4.

Regime Formed By U Nu

A Rival Cabinet Is Named as 500 Soldiers Mutiny

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RANGOON, Burma — A former Burmese leader said Friday that he had formed a rival government to take power from the forces that deposed him 26 years ago and imposed single-party rule.

U Nu, Burma's last democratically elected prime minister, made his claim to leadership as about 500 soldiers mutinied and joined the ranks of dissidents demonstrating for democracy.

In a letter distributed to diplomatic missions, U Nu also called for general elections to be held Oct. 9 and announced a 26-member cabinet with himself as prime minister; U Mahn Win Maung, a former president, as president; and U Tin Oo, a retired general, as defense minister.

The League for Peace and Democracy, an opposition group that U Nu formed Aug. 29, announced its support for his move and called on foreign governments to recognize him as Burma's legitimate leader.

But the absence from his government of two key opposition leaders, U Aung Gyi and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, indicated that there were internal splits among government opponents.

"I am glad my name is not there," U Aung Gyi said at a news conference. "It is simply preposterous."

He is the nation's most outspoken critic of the government. He was arrested in July and spent a month in prison after writing a series of letters critical of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party.

Neither the government of President Maung Maung nor the military had an immediate official reaction to the move, which is regarded as high treason under current law.

Diplomats said that U Nu's chances of success were difficult to assess. Burma remained on the brink of chaos, and the powerful military was still largely intact.

"We cannot succeed without the army," U Tin Oo said in a radio interview.

A Western analyst in Bangkok said that despite the great show of anti-government force, Burmese leaders appeared to be "going ahead with their own timetable" of holding a special congress Monday to pave the way for a referendum on one-party rule.

U Tin Oo said another huge non-violent demonstration was sched-

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Sakharov Fears for Reforms

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's leading independent scientist, Andrei D. Sakharov, expressed concern Friday that the Kremlin leadership had slowed and even reversed some of the democratic reforms introduced over the last few months.

The Nobel Peace Prize laureate said at a news conference at the U.S. ambassador's residence that the policy of perestroika associated with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, had entered a very difficult period. He said that the opponents of the reconstruction policy appeared to be in a majority at an extraordinary Communist Party conference in July.

The pessimism displayed by Mr. Sakharov, who has been an outspoken supporter of Mr. Gorbachev's attempts to reform Soviet society, reflected the concerns of many prominent intellectuals about recent setbacks to perestroika.

They point out that the torrent of debate evident in the mass media has so far not been matched by concrete improvements in the lives of ordinary citizens.

A different view, however, is taken by Soviet officials close to Mr. Gorbachev, who returned to Moscow earlier this week from a monthlong summer vacation. These officials argue that he is determined to press ahead with his reformist policies but is also aware of the need for a broad political consensus among the Kremlin's top leaders.

An aide to Mr. Gorbachev, Nikolai Shishlin, said in an interview Friday that the Soviet leader would outline his latest thinking in a major speech in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk next week.

He said that detailed plans for reforming the political system would probably be discussed at the regular fall meeting of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee, which is usually held in late October or in November.

Many Soviet officials believe that the introduction of political reforms is now the most pressing problem facing Mr. Gorbachev. Elections for the Supreme Soviet, the national legislature, are scheduled for next year.

It is argued that the voting will open the way for Mr. Gorbachev to consolidate his political power by being elected to the new post of president with expanded responsibility for the conduct of foreign and internal affairs.

Mr. Sakharov, who was allowed to return from internal exile in the city of Gorky in December 1986, said he remained convinced that perestroika was an "inevitable" and "unavoidable" process over the long term.

He was speaking to the journal

U.K. Warns U.S. on Pretoria Sanctions

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In an unusually strong warning to the Reagan administration and Congress, Britain has objected to several provisions in the sanctions bill against South Africa and has threatened countervailing sanctions against American companies.

The British objection is to the proposed extension of U.S. punitive measures to American subsidiaries of British and other European oil companies doing business with South Africa. The reprisals proposed in the bill include a ban on new mineral leases within the

United States or on the continental shelf.

"These are unacceptable to the British government as a matter of law and policy," said a letter dated Aug. 2 and sent by the British embassy to the chairman of the House Interior Committee, Morris Udall, Democrat of Arizona.

Republican opponents of the sanctions bill, which mandates divestment by U.S. companies from South Africa and a near-total trade embargo, referred to the British letter Thursday as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee began consideration of possible amendments. The House approved the bill on Aug. 12 by a vote of 244 to 132.

British Petroleum is a mixed private-government company. The British government holds a minority interest in Royal Dutch/Shell. Subsidiaries of both companies operate in the United States.

In June, officials of the British government and the 12-nation European Community met with State Department officials and presented their objections to the provisions of the sanctions bill that would affect European companies.

At the committee hearing Thursday, Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, the ranking Republican member and an opponent of the bill,

See SANCTION, Page 5

Panama Zonians Lament Paradise Lost

By Lindsey Gruson

New York Times Service

BALBOA, Panama — One by one, members of the last of the generations of Americans who built and ran the Panama Canal are preparing to leave, steeling themselves against the moment when they will say goodbye to a way of life they treasure.

"A lost generation," Richard McNatt said quietly, sitting under a New York Yankee World Series pennant with his back to the fruits of his family's labor.

Tears began to well in his eyes. "Soon, there won't be anybody who can relate to us," said Mr. McNatt, a second-generation "Zonian," as descendants of the people who built and first operated the canal are called.

"Soon, there won't be anyone who understands what it's like to live here and be proud to work for an American enterprise that's vital."

Mr. McNatt, the 45-year-old chief of housing for the canal's operators, plans to retire early, move with his wife to Pennsylvania and start anew as a writer.

"It's like saying goodbye forever to one of your best friends," he said.

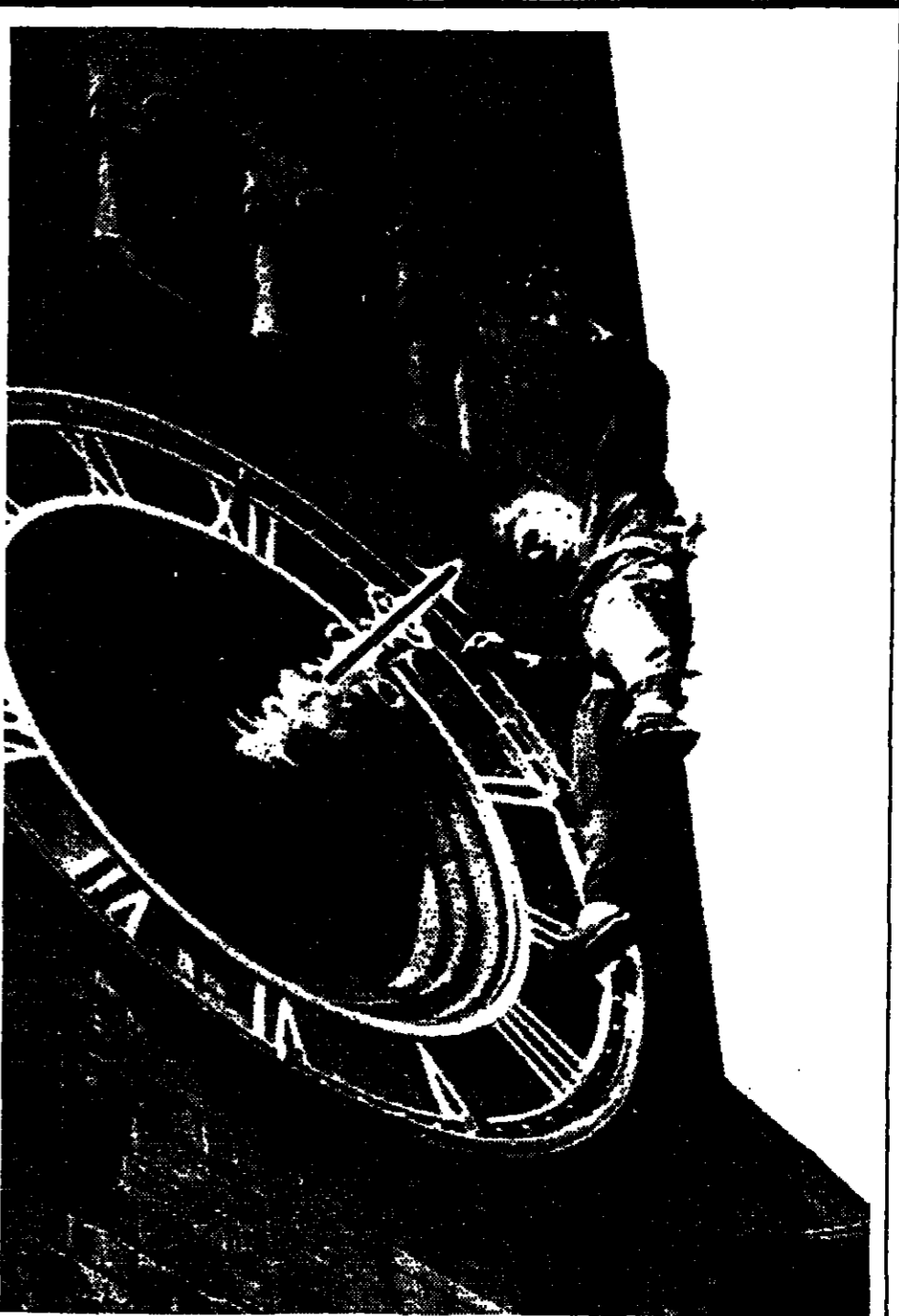
More than two-thirds of the 3,440 Americans who were working full time on the waterway in September 1977, when President Jimmy Carter signed two treaties ceding the canal to Panama, have already packed their belongings.

Under the treaties, the Panamanian government will take full control of the canal at noon on Dec. 31, 1999. At that time, fewer than 200 Americans are expected to be left in the former Canal Zone, the 10-mile-wide (16-kilometer) strip that flanks the canal.

"Sometimes it makes me cry to look around and see everything that we and our ancestors carved out of the jungle just fade away like it was some mirage," a third-generation Zonian said.

"It's everything I've ever known. Maybe it wasn't paradise, but it was close." Many remaining residents say they are being used as pawns in the economic and verbal tug-of-war between the Reagan administration and General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian leader.

See ZONE, Page 5



TIME STOOD STILL — Tied to a safety cord, a member of an animal protection group in West Germany made a 40-meter jump Friday off the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church in Berlin. The successful stunt was intended to draw attention to the use of hormones in animal feed.

Kiosk

Senate Votes Import Curbs

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate voted Friday, 57 to 32, to approve new curbs on imports of textile goods, apparel and nonrubber footwear.

President Ronald Reagan pledged again Friday to veto the measure. The bill now returns to the House, which has passed a rival version.



A bronze figure of a woman basketball player by Zach, part of Elton John's London auction sale. Arts, Page 7.

General News

Strict provisions in a U.S. anti-drug bill have been criticized as an attack on rights. Page 3.

Business/Finance

Roy Disney made a hostile bid for Polaroid that values the instant camera maker at about \$3 billion. Page 11.

Monday

Bargain-hunters move in on closed-end funds — a report in Personal Investing.

Table with exchange rates: The Dollar in New York, DM 1.851, Pound 1.886, Yen 133.70, FF 6.291

Dow Close

Now Pravda Seeks the Truth on Trotsky

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A landmark article published Friday by Pravda said "there are grounds to believe" that Leon Trotsky "was not an enemy of the revolution and socialism" during his years in the Soviet hierarchy between 1917 and 1924.

Affirming what has long been believed by Western historians, an article in the Communist Party newspaper also said that Stalin, Trotsky's enemy and rival for Soviet leadership, probably ordered Trotsky's assassination in Mexico in 1940.

Although the article is not a completely positive assessment of Trotsky, it is the clearest sign yet that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's intention to fill in the "blank spots" of Soviet history could soon include Trotsky's rehabilitation.

The article, entitled "The Demon of the Revolution," was written by Dimitri Volkogonov, a historian and army general.



Trotsky in 1931.

General Volkogonov noted that

the state's founder, Lenin, had once called Trotsky a "Judas," but said that Trotsky "must be given his due."

"Being quite a talented publicist, speaker and organizer, Trotsky played a well-known role in the October Revolution," General Volkogonov said, citing Trotsky as founder of the Red Army.

The article is an excerpt from General Volkogonov's work-in-progress, "Triumph and Tragedy," the first officially sanctioned biography of Stalin.

Ever since Stalin exiled him from the Soviet Union in 1929, Trotsky has been officially considered a foreign agent and "Trotskyism" has been a term of profound anti-Sovietism. Photographs of the early Bolsheviks were retouched to remove Trotsky's face, and his voluminous historical and theoretical writings are still unavailable here.

Some of the other old Bolsheviks who battled Stalin for power after

the death of Lenin in 1924 — figures such as Nikolai Bukharin and Lev Kamenev — have already been rehabilitated by a historical commission set up last year by Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Although Mr. Gorbachev personally criticized Trotsky in a speech in November, Soviet historians have been given greater freedom to discuss various figures of the past despite their ideological "mistakes."

General Volkogonov credited Trotsky with understanding of, and resilient opposition to, Stalin. Trotsky, the article said, understood Stalin's "motives and intentions from within."

While the article acknowledged Trotsky's work in the early years of the state, it also said that he later "slipped down to anti-Soviet and anti-Marxist positions" while in exile.

Western biographers such as Isaac Deutscher have long insisted that Stalin was behind Trotsky's murder. The Pravda article said that Stalin was obsessed with Trotsky's caustic assessments published abroad and he plotted to kill Trotsky so as to fulfill his own "Caesarian" designs.

Lift on Ban Seen
The works of author Alexander Solzhenitsyn might be published in the Soviet Union as early as next year, a Soviet poet, Andrei Voznesensky, said in Copenhagen on Friday, Agence France-Press reported.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970, was stripped of his nationality and expelled from the Soviet Union in February 1974.

Soviet Spacecraft Seems Lost
The roundup came as Islamic fundamentalist militants mounted a strike intended to shut down activity in most of the occupied lands. The strike call was a challenge to a rival group favoring the PLO, the United National Leadership of the Uprising.

In some areas, Islamic fundamentalists fought PLO supporters with stones and fists. In other developments, police said a Palestinian who allegedly collaborated with Israel was assassinated in Jaffa.

Hospital officials said four Palestinians, including a 14-year-old boy, were shot and wounded in clashes with Israeli troops near the West Bank town of Nabulus.

Those detained in the Gaza Strip were responsible for 40 to 50 firebomb attacks against the shops of merchants who failed to heed strike calls, the army spokesman said. He added that those held also planned about 30 attacks against Israeli Army patrols.

Major General Yitzhak Mordechai, commander of the Gaza Strip, was quoted by Israeli radio as saying he may recommend deportation for some of those detained. Israel has deported 33 Palestinians since the uprising began in December, despite international protests.

The strike called by the fundamentalists, members of the Islamic Resistance Movement, stopped workers from going to jobs in Israel and closed stores and businesses. Arguments broke out between



Israeli troops leading away detained youths for questioning on Friday in the West Bank village of Kfar Malik.

Israel Arrests 200 PLO Backers in Gaza

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israeli security forces arrested in the Gaza Strip on Friday more than 200 activists supporting the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the army said.

It said this had broken up a clandestine network that organized subversive activities in the Gaza Strip.

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Kfar Malik, 24 kilometers (15 miles) north of Jerusalem, at dawn Friday and arrested about 25 Palestinians accused of anti-Israel activities.

An army spokesman said soldiers carried lists of suspects who allegedly carried out subversive activity and hostile acts such as throwing rocks and bottles.

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Members of the movement and shopkeepers near Bethlehem's market after the militants started beating tires and warning merchants to observe the strike, witnesses said. The fighting ended when Israeli troops approached.

The strike is part of a power struggle between Islamic militants who oppose any negotiated settlement with Israel and PLO supporters leaning toward peace talks.

The Islamic Resistance Movement has a large following among the 650,000 residents of the Gaza Strip, but its support has traditionally been weaker in the West Bank, where 850,000 Palestinians live.

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SOVIET: Sakharov Fears That Reforms Are Slowing

(Continued from Page 1)

ists after a ceremony at which he was made an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The 67-year-old physicist, who has been in poor health and at times spoke haltingly, listed a number of setbacks to perestroika that he said had occurred since around May.

He said that these included the failure to solve nationalist unrest in the southern republic of Armenia

and signs of a conservative backlash in the mass media.

"Armenia, which could have been in the forefront of perestroika, is now way behind," Mr. Sakharov said, referring to the Kremlin's refusal to heed demands that neighboring Azerbaijan give up the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region and allow it to be incorporated into Armenia.

Mr. Sakharov said that a "political compromise" appeared to have been struck between the pro and anti-perestroika forces in the Soviet leadership. He cited the case of severe restrictions on the distribution of magazines and newspapers that have been most active in calling for political and economic reform.

Mr. Sakharov branded the Kremlin's second-ranking leader, Yegor K. Ligachev, a "very dangerous reactionary force" but said that

he had no special information about political debates within the ruling Politburo.

He also criticized the failure to revise the Soviet stand on the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, which was justified at the time by the argument that socialism was in danger.

Armenian Protest
About 100,000 Armenian nationalists demonstrated Friday in a square in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, singing nationalist songs and demanding the restitution of Nagorno-Karabakh, Agence France-Press reported.

The demonstration, organized by the outlawed Karabakh committee, was the second this month. The committee ignored an official ban on the demonstration Friday and has added state protection of the Armenian language to its list of demands.

Ceausescu Meets Mubarak

Reuters

CAIRO — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, who has tried to mediate between Israel and the Arabs, met President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt during an airport stopover here Friday.

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For the Desperate Kurds, a Final Stand

By Jonathan C. Randall
Washington Post Service

ANKARA — As so often in the past, the Kurds are going down fighting, bitterly savoring their favorite saying: "The Kurds have no friends."

Desperately holding onto a last mountainous area along the Iranian frontier, the "jash merges" ("those who face death") are fighting to extricate tens of thousands of civilians trapped in isolated pockets as the Iraqi Army advances.

Under the leadership of Massoud Barzani, the latest and possibly last in the long line of feudal Iraqi Kurdish chiefs, the guerrillas are also fighting in the dwindling hope that the international community will stop what they say is Iraq's "war of extermination."

The Kurds are Middle East champions in rebellion against central authority. They are a non-Arab people who still use the basic tactics that confounded the ancient Greeks.

The Kurds stay up in the mountains and ambush their enemies. But in the past two weeks, Iraqi helicopter gunships and, Kurds charge, Iraqi chemical weapons, have outdone that tactic. The Kurds lack anything approaching

Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and have no gas masks.

While time and again the Kurds have been defeated only to fight once more, the technological sophistication and scale of Iraq's repression appear to make this setback more serious.

The Kurds, who number about 20 million, live as minorities in a wide arc from Iran in the east to Iraq and Turkey, with smaller communities in the Soviet Union and Syria.

Since independence has seemed an impossible dream, the Kurds have struggled for autonomy, only to be denied the right even to write in their language or, in Turkey, call themselves Kurds.

Often poor and lacking education, they have neither the financial nor political connections of, for example, the Palestinians.

Their best chance of forming a modern state came and went in the five years following the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire in 1918, when the triumphant World War I allies promised them an independent polity.

But by 1923, Kemal Ataturk, founder of the Turkish Republic, tore up the Treaty of Sevres and its promise of a Kurdish state. He

crushed a series of uprisings in eastern Turkey while admiring Westerners welcomed what they described as the triumph of Ataturk's modernism over Kurdish obscurantism and barbarism.

In 1919, Kurdish nationalists thought they had been promised a state in Iraq. They unsuccessfully rebelled against Britain, which assumed power there under a postwar League of Nations mandate.

Then as now, the Kurds were contesting Baghdad's claims to Kirkuk oil fields, located in what the tribes call Kurdistan in northern Iraq.

In 1947, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran smashed the Soviet-backed Republic of Mahabad, named after the village near the Iraqi border where the Kurds claimed an independent state about a year earlier.

That winter, Mullah Mustafa Barzani led his small army from northern Iraq into Iran and across the Soviet border, with the shah's troops harassing him. He returned to Iraq only after the army there overthrew the British-backed monarchy in 1958.

Three years later, the first of a series of Iraqi revolts broke out, followed by cease-fires and cultural

and political concessions to General Barzani. Governments in Baghdad rose and fell to the rhythm of unheeded cease-fires in 1963, 1964, 1966 and 1968.

From 1970 to 1974, Iraq's Kurds lived a golden age. Baghdad allowed an autonomous Kurdish region and Kurdish was taught in schools.

But tensions between the Kurds and the Sunni Arab minority that ruled in Baghdad led General Barzani to rebel again, in 1974. He had covert aid from the United States, Israel and Iran.

But in March 1975, the shah struck a deal with Iraq, leaving General Barzani to order the end of hostilities and go into exile in the United States. He died there in 1979.

Iraq razed hundreds of Kurdish villages along its borders with Iran, Syria and Turkey. Hundreds of thousands of Kurds were resettled inside Kurdistan or deported to the south. The authorities launched a campaign of Arabization, and sent Arabs to Kirkuk to dilute the Kurdish character of that vital oil center.

Beginning about 1977, Baghdad began investing large sums of money in the area, strengthening government influence and weakening that of Kurdish nationalists.

But the outbreak of the Gulf War of 1980 proved a boon for Massoud Barzani, who had assumed the leadership of the Kurdish Democratic Party long dominated by his father.

Young Kurds went to the mountains and joined the rebels rather than be drafted into the Iraqi Army. Iran at first attached low priority to helping its traditional Kurdish allies, preferring to bet on fellow Shiites, who constitute the majority in Iraq, to overthrow President Saddam Hussein.

By early 1985, Iran turned again to the Kurds to force Iraq to divert troops from the crucial southern front. Tehran aided Mr. Barzani and enlisted Jalal Talabani, leader of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, who broke off negotiations with Baghdad to join the battle.

Iraqi Kurds took their chances knowing that the war represented both a maximum opportunity to achieve their objectives and a maximum danger.

Never before had the Kurds waged such large-scale warfare. Guerrillas staged hit-and-run raids against oil installations around Kirkuk. Eventually, the Kurds claimed a 10,000-square-kilometer (4,000-square-mile) "liberated zone."

Yet, never before had Baghdad possessed such a military arsenal: helicopter gunships, fighter-bombers and chemical weapons.

According to various reports and a United Nations study, in March Iraq killed about 4,000 Kurdish civilian residents of Halabja with chemical weapons. Baghdad intended to punish the guerrillas for helping Iran capture that Iraqi border town.

Since the Aug. 20 cease-fire in the war, the Kurds have been the target of reprisals. As they retreat, the Kurds have assailed the lack of effective world reaction to Iraq's use of chemical weapons.

And as their losses mount, some Kurdish intellectuals say that armed struggle is a futile way to obtain Kurdish rights.

Mr. Barzani, however, seems condemned to fight on. "He has no choice," a prominent Kurd said. "For Kurds, he'd be the loser now if he crossed into Iran or surrendered."

Israel Polls Show Parties Are Equal

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israel's two ruling blocs, Likud and Labor, are running abreast in the race for the Nov. 1 national elections, according to four public opinion polls published Friday.

The surveys, conducted last month and published in the daily newspaper Maariv on Friday, predicted that 36 to 42 seats in the 120-seat parliament will be won by Likud while 34 to 46 seats will go to Labor.

Only one of the polls showed Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's rightist Likud bloc as leading Labor, by 42 to 34. The left-leaning Labor Party of Foreign Minister Shimon Peres was predicted a winner in the other three polls.

IRAQ: Senate Votes for Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

man from U.S. intelligence agencies.

Further evidence was presented Friday when the State Department said that U.S. officials in Turkey who visited dozens of Kurdish refugees from Iraq found graphic symptoms of poison gas attacks, including "blistering, oozing sores" and "dizzy spells and periods of hallucination."

The officials' report, sent to the State Department in a cable on Thursday, stated that one group of refugees, consisting of more than a half-dozen children, showed wounds that appeared to be chemically related.

Mr. Hanamadi said after his meeting with Mr. Shultz on Friday that Baghdad might permit independent observers to travel to northern Iraq to verify that no chemical weapons had been used.

But he said U.S. diplomats or third parties would not be allowed to visit the region while military operations continued.

In Ankara, meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry said Friday that Turkey had found no evidence of the use of chemical weapons when it screened the sick and injured among 60,000 Kurdish refugees who fled to that country to escape Iraqi attacks.

"Evidence obtained from extensive studies on the matter so far are not of a nature to confirm the claims," a spokesman for the ministry, Nazim Belger, said.

The carefully phrased statement covered only those who had arrived in Turkey and did not say whether Iraq had used poison gas bombs in its offensive against the Kurds, who are seeking autonomy in northern Iraq.

Doctors who examined the refugees in the border region told The Associated Press over the weekend that they had not found any clear evidence of deaths or injury from chemical weapons.

They said many refugees, especially children and the elderly, suffered from exhaustion and diseases endemic to the region such as malaria, intestinal infections and trachoma, an eye infection that can lead to blindness.

The refugees have claimed that the Iraqi Air Force dropped mustard gas on them as they fled on foot. They said at least 500 people died during the escape.

Iraq has admitted using chemical weapons in its eight-year war with Iran, but denies having used these weapons in its campaign against the Kurds.

Manila Rejects U.S. Offer on Bases

UPI

MANILA (UPI) — Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Friday that he had rejected a U.S. offer of \$502 million for the use of military bases and that he was standing firm on his demand for a \$1.2 billion annual compensation.

Mr. Manglapus for the first time gave details of his stalled negotiations with the U.S. ambassador, Nicholas Platt, at a news conference before his departure for the United States on Sunday. The talks, which started April 5, were recessed Aug. 17 to allow Mr. Platt to confer with U.S. officials and Mr. Manglapus to attend the UN General Assembly opening next week.

Mr. Manglapus confirmed that the Philippines is seeking \$1.2 billion from the United States for each of the last two years of the treaty covering Clark Air Base and Subic Bay naval complex.

Officer Calls Gibraltar Attack a Shock

GIBRALTAR (AFP) — The police chief of Gibraltar testified Friday that he was shocked when British soldiers gunned down three members of the Irish Republican Army on March 6 instead of arresting them.

Commissioner Joseph Canepa repeated at a coroner's inquest that he had authorized the security forces to intercept, disarm and arrest Maínteir Farrell, Daniel McCann and Sean Savage. Answering questions from Patrick McGrory, a lawyer for the families of the three, he agreed that the shootings had been unexpected and unwanted.

Asked why the security forces had not arrested Mr. Savage, who was detected hours earlier with a car, Mr. Canepa replied that his surveillance officers were not certain whether Mr. Savage was driving the car or whether the car contained a bomb. Mr. McGrory asserted that the people of Gibraltar had been put at risk and that the only reason that Mr. Savage had not been arrested was because the security forces wanted "all three in the bag."

For the Record

The syndicated columnist Carl T. Rowan was in good condition Friday at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington after he fainted as he walked out of an auditorium where he had delivered a speech. The columnist, an outspoken opponent of handgun use, is scheduled to go on trial Sept. 22 on charges of using an unregistered handgun in the wounding of a teen-ager. (AP)

Tunisia will hold presidential and legislative elections on Nov. 7, 1989, President Zine Abidine ben Ali said in an interview published Friday in the Paris daily Le Monde. Mr. Ben Ali, who had been prime minister under President Habib Bourguiba from office last Nov. 7, saying the president was senile. (AP)

A Protestant activist in Ulster was shot and killed on a train near Belfast on Friday by two assailants disguised as mailmen. The police said the victim, Colin Abemathy, 30, was a district treasurer in the Ulster Clubs, a Protestant group organized to resist the 1985 British-Irish agreement that gives Ireland an advisory role in the British-ruled province. (AP)

Three people injured at the Ramstein air show died Friday, raising the death toll to 39, officials said in Frankfurt. Scores of people were injured when an Italian jet stunt team crashed at the show on Aug. 28. (AP)

Yugoslav to Avoid Seeing Waldheim

VIENNA — The Yugoslav prime minister, Branko Mikulic, will hold official talks outside Vienna during a visit to Austria this month to avoid meeting with President Kurt Waldheim, an Austrian government aide said.

Mr. Waldheim's office had no comment on the decision by Mr. Mikulic to meet with Chancellor Franz Vranitzky in Dornstein, about 60 kilometers (about 40 miles) from the capital, on Sept. 29.

Since taking office in June 1986, the Austrian president has been shunned by most Western government leaders because of his service with a German Army unit responsible for war crimes.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Supports Launchings by China

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department said Friday that it was giving conditional approval to the launching of U.S.-made communications satellites by China.

If it receives final approval, the transaction would be the first of its kind involving a "non-Western" country, the State Department spokesman, Charles E. Rodman, said. Both Congress and a grouping of Western Allies that monitors high technology transfers must consent to the deal before it is considered completed.

Mr. Rodman said Hughes Aircraft Company submitted a license application for the launch of two of its satellites ordered by an Australian group, AUSSAT. He added that conditional approval also had been given for the launch of a third U.S.-made satellite on a Chinese launch vehicle.

Botha Will Meet Mozambique Leader

MAPUTO, Mozambique (Reuters) — President Joaquim Chissano and President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa will meet on Monday in the Mozambique town of Songo, the Mozambique news agency announced on Friday.

The meeting will be their first, and the first South Africa-Mozambique high-level conference since Mr. Botha and Mr. Chissano's predecessor, Samora Machel, signed a nonaggression pact known as the Nkomati accord in 1984.

Mozambique has repeatedly accused South Africa of violating the Nkomati agreement, under which Pretoria promised to stop aiding the rightist Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Sweatshops on Rise, Congress Study Says

Sweatshops, once associated mainly with the garment industry in big American cities, are resurging there and spreading into restaurants and meat processing as well, according to an analysis by the General Accounting Office, the congressional investigative agency, which was made available to The New York Times.

Thousands of shops, employing workers at well under the \$3.35 hourly U.S. minimum wage for long hours under poor conditions exist in nearly every section of the country. The GAO defines a sweatshop as a business that "regularly violates both wage or child labor and safety or health laws."

Sweatshops first became a major national issue in 1911 when a fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. in New York City killed 146 garment workers. Fire doors had been locked to keep employees from leaving the building with stolen goods, trapping many victims; others fell to their deaths when the single fire escape collapsed.

The study, made at the request of Representative Charles E. Schumer, a New York Democrat, said federal budget cuts had reduced the number of government inspectors. A rise in immigration has created a pool of workers who can be easily exploited. And the study says penalties under the Fair Labor Standards Act are considered inadequate.

Shorter Takes

The U.S. tobacco crop is faring well in the midst of the drought that has laid waste much of American agriculture. Despite erosion in the American market, which has been losing smokers at the rate of nearly 2 percent a year because of health concerns, world consumption of tobacco has continued to grow, and export demand in recent years has been strong. "Tobacco, weed that it is, is a survivor," says Ed Benner Jr., a Missouri tobacco



A Virginia state trooper, M. L. Tice, with his new partner.

farmer. "Most of the time it's going to live when even the grass withers."

The world map behind the speaker's stand in the State Department press room, during most of the Reagan administration, has shown the continents a pumpkin orange against a midnight-blue sea. Print reporters did not mind, but the orange grates on television crews because it tended to give press aides' complexions an unhealthy pallor. Last week, reporters found the orange replaced by a light shade of gray. Myliss Oakley, a spokeswoman, said: "We have changed the color to lighten it, on the recommendation of network consultations."

Virginia state troopers have joined the estimated 50 other police and fire departments and ambulance services that give today's bears to traumatized children to comfort them and soften the image of armed officers. When children have been in an accident or witnessed one, or have been crime victims, said Lieutenant Colonel W.F. Corvello of the

Foreign Lobbying Issue Lurks In Bush and Dukakis Camps

By Michael Isikoff Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Shortly after he resigned in early 1985 as Vice President Bush's chief of staff, Daniel J. Murphy flew to the Bahamas in an effort to persuade Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling to hire him for negotiations with the United States on a proposed treaty against money laundering.

The two did not hit it off. Mr. Pindling, Mr. Murphy said in recent Senate testimony, "kind of threw me out of the office."

But Mr. Pindling, whose government has been repeatedly accused of being easy on drug traffickers, soon turned to another firm with close ties to Mr. Bush. The firm, Black Manafort Stone & Kelly, received \$1 million in fees from Mr. Pindling's government in 1985 and 1986 after promising to begin a counter-offensive to Pindling critics and improve the prime minister's image in the United States.

The relationships between some of Mr. Bush's senior campaign aides and Mr. Pindling, coming after similar disclosures this week about another Bush adviser, Smart Spencer, and the Panamanian leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, have given the Democrats another hot campaign issue.

House Democrats criticized the lobbying relationships as an example of what they call the "sleaze factor" in the Reagan administration. They noted that the Black, Manafort Stone & Kelly, which has promoted its "personal relationships" with senior Reagan administration officials. In addition, three company executives are advisers to the campaign of Mr. Bush and his running mate, Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana. One is the director of scheduling, Paul Manafort.

"It's no wonder that George Bush has been losing the war on drugs," said Leslie Dech, the communications director for the campaign of the Democratic presidential candidate, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts. "His headquarters was working for the other side."

But Republican campaign officials countered Thursday that in the world of Washington lobbying, where success hinges on the perception of bipartisan influence, the issue cuts both ways.

"We didn't work for Pindling, we worked for the government of the Bahamas," said Charles Black, a principal in the Black, Manafort Stone & Kelly, who is an unpaid adviser to Mr. Bush. "They came to town and said they wanted to improve their relations with the U.S. and we told them, 'If your goal is to be cooperative, we can help you.'"

"We accomplished a lot in furthering the war on drugs," he added. "The reason all this is coming up is this is a political campaign and the Democrats do not have issues they can work on so they're taking cheap shots at the people that are working for Bush."

The Black, Manafort Stone & Kelly has worked for several foreign lobbying clients, including the anti-Communist Angolan rebel group led by Jonas Savimbi. The Republicans

noted that the firm includes a number of prominent Democrats, such as Peter Kelly, a former Democratic Party treasurer and a principal fund-raiser for Mr. Dukakis.

In addition, a Democratic campaign consultant, David Sawyer acknowledged Thursday that a partner in his firm, Joel McCleary, had worked with Mr. Spencer in Panama when General Noriega was coming under criticism in the United States. Mr. McCleary, a former Democratic Party national treasurer, is no longer a partner.

Mr. Sawyer, who heads the Sawyer-Miller Group media firm, has a partner who is helping to coordinate Mr. Dukakis's media work. He said that Mr. McCleary had provided assistance to Mr. Spencer in meetings with General Noriega. Consultants for both the Repub-

THE HUSTINGS

Dukakis Is Accused of Inconsistency

ROCKFORD, Illinois (AP) — Vice President George Bush asserted Friday that his opponent, Governor Michael S. Dukakis, was shifting positions on military programs and said that "it's sometimes hard to keep up" with the Democrat's policy.

"Does he believe in defense against strategic missiles, or doesn't he?" Mr. Bush asked in a speech to the Illinois Federation of Republican Women. Mr. Dukakis said Thursday that he would consider deploying a missile defense in space if research showed that it would work and if it was in the national interest.

"His position on SDI, calling it a fantasy one day, something he won't rule out the next," Mr. Bush told his audience, "suggests a confusion on basic facts." He also questioned Mr. Dukakis's pledge to modernize land-based weapons if essential while re-examining the MX and Midgetman missiles. "How do you modernize the land-based leg if you oppose the MX and Midgetman?" he asked.

Bush Dismisses Accused Campaigner

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Vice President George Bush's campaign organization has dismissed a member of a panel meant to enlist support among ethnically diverse groupings amid allegations by Jewish and Nazi-hunting organizations that the man was one of three members with anti-Semitic involvements or links to fascist groups.

Mark Goodin, a spokesman, said Thursday that the panel member, Jerome A. Brentar, was dismissed after it was learned that he had been active in efforts to defend John Demjanjuk, a sometime Cleveland autoworker who is appealing a sentence of death imposed in April by an Israeli court that found he had committed atrocities as a guard at the Treblinka death camp in Poland.

Mr. Goodin said Mr. Brentar's "association with John Demjanjuk put him at odds with Vice President Bush." As for the two other members in question, he added, "We have absolutely no substantiation at this point of any of these charges."

Reached in Cleveland, Mr. Brentar said: "I could have been an atheist. I could have been a polygamist. I could have been anything else and questions wouldn't have been asked. And now because I helped a poor victim, I'm everything under the sun."

Quayle Law School Entry Questioned

CLEVELAND (AP) — Senator Dan Quayle entered the Indiana University law school 18 years ago under a program designed to help minorities and the poor gain admission, the newspaper The Plain Dealer reported Friday, quoting school officials.

Cleon H. Faust, the law school dean who approved the program in 1969, said his memory of the program was that it was intended for blacks. "The program sort of made up for their background," he said.

Mr. Quayle, the Republican vice presidential nominee, said in Canton, Ohio, "I got into law school fair and square, and I did rather well there."

Arab League Criticizes Candidates

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Arab League has accused Governor Michael S. Dukakis and Vice President George Bush of "Arab bashing" and of giving unquestioned support to Israeli policies.

The League, in a statement Thursday, took issue with remarks by the political contenders in speeches Wednesday to the B'nai B'rith, a Jewish service organization. Mr. Dukakis said he would "never recognize a unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state or government in exile." Mr. Bush said his administration would not support the creation of any Palestinian entity that would jeopardize the security of Israel.

For Koch, Rebuff From Her Honor

Mayor Gets a Civics Lecture in New York Courtroom

By Leonard Buder New York Times Service NEW YORK — Mayor Edward I. Koch made an unusual visit to a courtroom in Brooklyn, announcing that he would try to persuade a state judge to imprison eight collection agents who had stolen thousands of dollars from New York parking meters.

The judge rejected his plea, however, and scolded him for blaming "little peoples" rather than admitting a failure of city government.

The mayor told the judge, Ruth E. Moskowitz of the State Supreme Court, that he had never made such a personal appeal in his 11 years as mayor. In New York the Supreme Court is a trial court.

Mr. Koch asked Judge Moskowitz's permission to leave the courtroom after his remarks. But she refused to let him leave for about 10 minutes, and she chastised him for devoting so much attention to this particular case.

In a clear reference to the municipal corruption scandals that plagued the mayor's administration in 1986 and 1987, she said: "I will note this is the first time the mayor is in a courtroom. He has never appeared when a commissioner was being sentenced. He has never appeared when a borough president or someone in high political office was being sentenced."

Dining Out

Advertisement for dining out featuring various restaurants in Paris 7th, 8th, and 15th districts. Includes names like Colony Club, Ashiana, La Chevauchee, Jarrasse, Kitty O'Shea's Pub, John Jameson, Indra and Vishnu, Diapason, Raffatin & Honorin, Esther Street, Goldenberg Wagram, and Kervansaray.

Provisions of House Anti-Drug Bill Are Criticized as Attack on Rights

WASHINGTON — Opponents of measures passed by the House of Representatives adding the death penalty and other tough measures to an anti-drug bill said Friday that

the provisions turn the war on drugs into an attack on the U.S. Constitution. The amendments, approved Thursday, would deny such government benefits as housing loans and college grants to convicted drug users and permit the use of illegally seized evidence.

"Some of the things that sound rough and mean and anti-drug are anti-people," said Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of New York. He had offered alternatives to both the death penalty and to the provisions denying benefits.

Mr. Rangel, interviewed on a CBS television program, said the bill, if it became law, could penalize innocent family members of drug-abusing veterans by forcing them out of public housing and by denying pensions to widows.

Appearing on the same program, Representative Bill McCollum, Republican of Florida, defended the amendments. He said that Mr. Rangel's proposals would have left no sanctions against college students.

He called the veterans issue "bogus" since drug convictions could not deny them retirement, disability or health benefits.

Others joined Mr. Rangel in criticizing the amendments. Following the vote Thursday, Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan, said: "We've assaulted a great many Bill of Rights provisions. I have yet to count how many are still standing."

Mr. Conyers is chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on criminal justice.

But Representative Daniel E. Lungren, Republican of California, said: "I reject the notion that someone here is assaulting the constitution. That's the argument you hear when you've lost the argument, unfortunately."

Mr. Lungren sponsored the provision for allowing illegal evidence to be used in court.

The House voted Thursday, 299 to 111, for an amendment by Representative George W. Gekas, Republican of Pennsylvania, that would allow federal judges to impose the death penalty on someone convicted of a murder during a drug-related felony.

It approved, 335 to 67, a proposal by Mr. McCollum that would deny many federal benefits to anyone convicted of two drug offenses.

8-Hour Strike in Argentina

The Associated Press BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's largest labor federation held an eight-hour strike Friday to protest the government's economic policies, interrupting public transportation and stopping thousands of people from getting to work.

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The new 1989 spring/summer fashion in Düsseldorf/West Germany. For detailed information please contact Igedo Düsseldorf; fax 02 11 439 63 45, telex 8 584 8.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune newspaper, now printed in New York for same day service in key American cities. Includes contact information for subscriptions.

Advertisement for SAS in-flight newspaper, available on international SAS flights. Includes an image of an airplane and text about the inflight service.

Large advertisement for SAS in-flight newspaper, featuring the SAS logo and text: "The Inflight Newspaper is available on international SAS flights. As part of its inflight service, SAS distributes the International Herald Tribune to its passengers on most flights. So do most other airlines: some 39,000 copies of the IHT are distributed each day in the skies of Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas. Which is why we have become known as 'the inflight newspaper.' Be sure to ask for your copy the next time you fly." Includes the SAS logo and "Herald Tribune" branding.

DEATH NOTICE

DUNN, Mary Annor, died peacefully at home, August 14th, 1988, at the age of 82. Burial will be held at the New York City Cemetery, 14th Street, New York, N.Y., on September 11th, 1988, at 11:00 a.m. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at 11:00 a.m. at the New York City Cemetery, 14th Street, New York, N.Y. on September 11th, 1988. The family will receive friends at the home, 14th Street, New York, N.Y., on September 10th, 1988, from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. In lieu of flowers, contributions to the American Cancer Society, 1275 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020, would be appreciated. Condolences may be expressed to the family at the home, 14th Street, New York, N.Y. on September 10th, 1988, from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. The family will receive friends at the home, 14th Street, New York, N.Y., on September 10th, 1988, from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. In lieu of flowers, contributions to the American Cancer Society, 1275 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020, would be appreciated. Condolences may be expressed to the family at the home, 14th Street, New York, N.Y., on September 10th, 1988, from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. The family will receive friends at the home, 14th Street, New York, N.Y., on September 10th, 1988, from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. In lieu of flowers, contributions to the American Cancer Society, 1275 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020, would be appreciated. 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In Bangladesh Flood, No Place to Land

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

GHATAIL, Bangladesh—Brigadier General Subed Ali Bhuiya remembers how, on the night of Aug. 30, he found thousands of people, leading cattle and carrying what they could salvage of their village homes, converging on his military outpost in northern Bangladesh.

Within days, General Bhuiya and his infantry brigade were feeding and housing nearly 30,000 people, 12,000 head of cattle, and innumerable chickens and goats at the garrison near the Indian border.

"Their houses were washed away," he said Thursday. "It was a terrible human tragedy." In areas like this, the toll of Bangladesh's worst flood is most starkly revealed. Local officials think it will be three to six months before something resembling a normal existence returns.

The flooding this year is unlike the expected annual inundation that comes with the monsoon. It

has been a sudden flood, "out of season," with water coming from outside the national borders through the mighty river systems that descend from the Himalayas and course through delta after delta in Bangladesh.

On Thursday, the government in Dhaka, expressing shock at what it described as "an unprecedented human tragedy," called for an international panel of experts to look at the rivers of South Asia and devise plans to control them.

Here in Ghatail, which is in one of the most severely affected parts of the country, nearly 100 percent of the farmland is under water.

"There is no place to land even a helicopter," General Bhuiya said of the outlying villages in this area in the Tangail district, nearly 100 miles (about 160 kilometers) north of Dhaka. Reporters were brought to the general's headquarters by a helicopter.

All of the district's 384,000 people have been displaced. General

Bhuiya said. At least 247,670 houses have been damaged or destroyed. The region is cut off from almost all communications except radio telephone.

Bridges, culverts, and embankments—built to hold back floods—are gone and will have to be replaced. More than 1,100 miles of roads are submerged or eroded.

From a helicopter, roads are barely visible as they snake along under a murky surface. Where they rise above the waterline, they become home sites for families taking shelter in huts built of scraps.

The situation is as bad or worse across three-fourths of Bangladesh's land area and for most of the country's 110 million people. Other areas have no military base where refuge can be sought, no areas for grazing cattle.

Amala Hussain, waiting with her seven children for a meal of rice taken from the rations of the men at the Ghatail garrison, said on Thursday that throughout her life

of hardship as the wife of a landless tenant farmer she had "never seen anything like this."

The people around Ghatail live in small villages set in fields of rice and jute. Most men earn about \$1 a day when times are good. Mrs. Hussain's husband, Amzad, had to supplement his field work with casual day labor. He stayed behind in the family home to guard it and salvage what he could.

Families like this will soon be short of food and clothing. Local officials say the recently planted rice crop is gone, and more than 3,000 head of livestock are dead. There are few shops, and no money to offset these losses.

At the garrison, medical treatment is administered by army doctors and there is clean water to drink, but when flood victims return home they will have no medicine to fight respiratory or intestinal diseases or the bites of snakes, which have killed people all over Bangladesh this week. The national death toll from all causes during the flooding is about 510.

Government officials hope to bring places like Ghatail back to life through ambitious food-for-work programs, and these might begin to repair the country's basic communication links.

But the immediate need is food: rice, the staple, and wheat to make chapatis, the basic bread of South Asia.

"We thought we had experience with floods," Information Minister Mahbubur Rahman said Thursday. "But this year has broken all the records."

In Dhaka, Bangladeshis see themselves as victims of an international ecological catastrophe whose causes their impoverished country cannot control.

South Asia's mountains are denuded and eroding in many places, and the cascade of earth and water brought here by rivers like the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Jamuna and Meghna grows more devastating to Bangladesh each year.

Geographically, nearly two-thirds of Bangladesh is riverine, given to flooding and erosion.

In the past, the government has sought to involve neighbors, especially Nepal, in plans to control the region's rivers. But India, the regional power whose participation is considered essential, continues to insist that the rivers are a bilateral matter between New Delhi and Dhaka.

Mr. Rahman said that his country was now taking concrete steps to draw Nepal, Bhutan and India into substantive talks on the river systems. He added that "involving China may also be ultimately necessary," because of the proximity of Tibet.



Student volunteers supplying drinking water to residents of Dhaka on Friday after the flooding.

White House Would Let China Orbit Satellites

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration has approved the export of three communications satellites that would be put into orbit by China, the State Department said Friday. It would be the first U.S. satellite export for launching by a Communist country.

The White House approval is subject to agreement by Congress and the Western allies, and to an accord with China on strict controls to prevent the misuse or diversion of U.S. technology.

Two of the satellites are to be exported by Hughes Aircraft Corp. for AUSAT of Australia and launched in 1991 and 1992. The other is the West Star 6 satellite recovered from space by a U.S. space shuttle in 1984. The West Star 6 is to be launched in 1989 for Asiasat of Hong Kong, a British and Chinese consortium.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said the export of the satellites for launching by China did not indicate that the United States would relax its prohibition on the export of satellites to the Soviet Union for launching on its rockets.

He also said the administration intended to protect commercial satellite launching companies in the United States from unfair trade practices by government-owned launching services. Three U.S. companies are developing commercial launchers that will be available next year.

The United States suspended the launching of commercial payloads on the space shuttle after the explosion of the Challenger and the deaths of the seven crew members in January 1986.

Under the agreement to be worked out between Washington and Beijing, China must agree that the price of its launching services will not be unfairly low.

Mr. Redman said the United States would consider the export of additional satellites to China on a case-by-case basis.

"The positive outcome in these cases reflects our continuing interest in expanding relations with China in ways which are mutually beneficial," Mr. Redman said.

The approval of the U.S. satellite exports could run into problems in Congress. Several Republicans have objected that satellite shipments to China would amount to the approval of competition by foreign governments.

75 Killed on Vietnamese Jet During Storm Near Bangkok

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK—A Vietnamese jetliner crashed near the Bangkok airport on Friday while trying to land in a heavy storm, killing 75 of the 81 people aboard, officials said.

Diplomats, international relief workers and business executives were among those killed in the crash of Air Vietnam Flight 831 from Hanoi.

The Soviet-made Tu-134 jet crashed in a rice field about 6 kilometers (4 miles) from Don Mueang International Airport and exploded, said a Thai Air Force spokesman, Somnrot Sundaravej.

One of the pilots reported that the plane had been struck by lightning, according to Tran Van Viet, third secretary of the Vietnamese Embassy. The pilot, Khong Din Phuong, was the only survivor who remained conscious. He and five others were seriously injured.

The dead included 28 of the 31 non-Vietnamese aboard, officials in Hanoi said. Among the Vietnamese dead were the health minister, Dang Hai Xuan; the ambassador to the Philippines, Nguyen Phuong Vu; and other senior diplomats, the officials said.

The Indian ambassador to Vietnam, Arun Patwardhan, 48, was killed along with his wife and son, officials in Bangkok said. Eight other Indians also died.

A second secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Hanoi, Kiyokata Iida, was killed, the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok said. The other Japanese killed were two staff members of the Tokyo headquarters of Mitsubishi Corp., the largest trading company in Japan.

Diplomats said that three French citizens, two Swedes, two Finns, two Poles, a Briton and a Burmese also died.

A spokesman for the Finnish Embassy in Bangkok said the ambassador to Hanoi, Elizabeth Tahela, and her husband had planned

to take the flight to Bangkok but had canceled their trip.

The air force spokesman said the six survivors were a Polish man and a woman and four Asians.

A witness said he saw lightning strike the plane as it was approaching the airport. The witness, Sura-chart Akkamatit, said the twin-jet plane hit the ground and uprooted trees and telephone poles before coming to rest. The plane crashed in a sparsely populated area, three minutes before it had been scheduled to land.

Both the cockpit and flight recorders have been retrieved and are in good condition, said Major General Sopol Savigamin, the regional police commander, who is leading the rescue effort. The cockpit recorder contains the conversation between the crew and the control tower; the other recorder contains flight data.

"I heard an explosion louder than lightning," said Orr Chanyakul, who saw the crash from his house. He said the plane "fell into the paddy field and a ball of fire rolled for a kilometer."

The pilot lost contact with the Bangkok control tower at 11:26 A.M. and the plane's signal disappeared from radar screens, said Group Captain Charoon Peetong, director-general of the Airports Authority of Thailand. The plane crashed 11 minutes later.

In an effort to retrieve bodies, rescue workers pumped out a roadside pond where the cockpit and fuselage had landed. Hundreds of police and air force workers and volunteers pulled bodies from the pond.

The tail section of the plane sat on the muddy road. More debris was scattered over a rice field on the other side of the road.

The crash forced the postponement of talks on American servicemen missing in action in Vietnam, said a U.S. Embassy spokesman.

Ross Perzeng. He said a four-man delegation of U.S. military officials had planned to board the plane for the return flight to Hanoi.

No U.S. officials were on the plane, Mr. Perzeng said, but it was not immediately known whether American travelers were aboard.

According to Jane's All The World's Aircraft, various versions of the twin-engine Tu-134 jet seat 80 to 96 people. The Tu-134 is Air Vietnam's mainstay aircraft, and Vietnamese officials have said they would like to buy newer planes but do not have the money.

The last major air crash in Thailand was on Aug. 31, 1987, when a Thai Airways domestic Boeing 737 crashed into the sea off the southern island of Phuket. All 83 people aboard died. The accident was blamed on errors by the pilot and control tower. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

6th Crash of a Soviet Jet

The crash of the Air Vietnam Tu-134 airliner was at least the sixth fatal crash of a Soviet-made passenger jet this year.

On Aug. 2, a Soviet-made YAK-40 jet of the Bulgarian carrier, Balkan Airlines, crashed on takeoff from Sofia, killing 23 of the 37 people aboard.

On Feb. 27, an Aeroflot Tu-134 jet with 51 people on board crashed near the Siberian town of Surgut, killing an unspecified number of passengers.

On Jan. 18, an Il-18 of Southwest China Airline crashed while preparing to land at Chongqing, killing all 108 people aboard.

The same day, a Tu-154b with 127 people on board crashed trying to land in Krasnovodsk on the Caspian Sea, killing 11 people. The Soviet authorities blamed pilot inexperience for the crash.

On Jan. 24, a tri-engine Aeroflot YAK-40 crashed after takeoff from Nizhnevartovsk, Siberia, causing an unspecified number of deaths.

In Nicaragua Forests, a War of Revenge

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

APANTILLO, Nicaragua—The fighting has subsided in this mountainside hamlet, but the war is not over. The peasants of Apantillo are still waiting to see justice meted out to the men in Sandinista military uniforms who shot Mateo Lanzas, raped Carmensita Perez and lashed Santiago Rodriguez to a mule's tail to drag him to death.

In a community of 200 residents, 11 were killed in the past year in violence that witnesses laid to Sandinista troops. Several dozen reports of political murders by government forces have surfaced in recent months in other settlements of north-central Matagalpa Province's tropical forests.

So far in the six years of war between the leftist Sandinista government and the U.S.-supported rebels, known as contras, political killings by the government were "sporadic and did not reflect a pattern," according to the human rights group Americas Watch.

Sandinista officials often moved aggressively to punish crimes by government troops.

But in a report last month, Americas Watch noted a series of killings of suspected contra collaborators in Matagalpa and warned, "The cases are numerous enough to suggest tolerance or complicity by higher authorities."

Farmers and clergy in Matagalpa maintained that since last year the discipline of the Sandinista forces has been breaking down while officials in the province have looked the other way.

In an interview this week in Managua, a government spokesman said the interior minister, Tomás Borge Martínez, and the defense minister, General Humberto Ortega Saavedra, responding to requests from Americas Watch and the Roman Catholic Church, ap-

pointed a special military commission in June to investigate the reports from Matagalpa.

Captain Nelba Blandon, the spokesman, said the government had no policy of going out and killing contra supporters. "It's against the principles of the Sandinista revolution," she said. "We've never even considered it."

In Apantillo, 130 miles (210 kilometers) northeast of Managua, several witnesses say they saw angry Sandinista soldiers tie Mr. Rodriguez to a mule and drag him to death.

Only a few weeks later, in June, 1987, a patrol of Sandinista militiamen tried to arrest 25-year-old Gonzalo Gilbert Picado at his shack in Apantillo on suspicion of being a contra courier.

Mr. Picado's wife said his husband obeyed their orders to

body was found the next day with many stab wounds.

That month, while Sandinista and contra leaders were meeting in the southern border station of Sapoa in talks that would result in a five-month cease-fire that is still partially in effect, a platoon of soldiers and state security police conducted house-to-house searches in Apantillo to round up suspected contra sympathizers, according to two witnesses.

They arrested five lay leaders of the local Catholic Church.

"Before, the contras were in control and after the army came through, the contras killed whoever might have helped the army," said the Reverend Richard Frank, an American Maryknoll missionary whose parish includes Apantillo.

"Now the army is moving in," he said, "and if the contras pass by, the soldiers do these killings to say, 'Don't help the contras.'"

Fires May Spread In Yellowstone

The Associated Press

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, Wyoming—A chance of rain and snow raised fire fighters' hopes in Yellowstone National Park, but high wind Friday threatened to spread fires that have charred 1.2 million acres (480,000 hectares) and all but closed the park.

David Freeland, who commands fire fighters battling one 221,800-acre fire, said Thursday that "a lot of acreage could burn" over the weekend.

All but a small section of the 2.2 million-acre park, which is the nation's oldest, was closed to visitors to ensure an open path for fire trucks and to protect tourists. Fires also burned in Alaska, California, Idaho and Washington.

U.S. Navy Upgrades Gulf Monitors

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—In response to the accidental downing of an Iranian airliner by a warship in the Gulf on July 3, the U.S. Navy has issued new radios to ships in the region so that they can monitor transmissions by civilian aircraft and air traffic control towers.

The measure is one of several taken to avoid a repetition of the disaster, in which the cruiser Vincennes shot down an Iranian Airbus, killing all 290 people on board, after the ship's crew mistook it for an F-14 fighter.

Senior naval officers, including Rear Admiral William M. Fogarty, who headed the Pentagon investigation into the incident, described the preventive measures at hearings by two congressional committees on Thursday.

They said that the secretary of the navy, William Blair, had convened a panel to consider additional changes on ships of the Vincennes type. Such changes could affect the displays in the command

suite, the manual system of operating equipment that interrogates unidentified aircraft, and the training of the crew.

Admiral Fogarty's report on the incident blamed crew errors under the stress of combat for the mistake, and said that the ship's equipment performed properly. But the navy is now looking at changes in equipment that might simplify stressful operations.

The officers provided no new details about the events that led to the accident, and they defended the actions taken by the commander as being necessary to protect his ship from an aircraft that he was unable to identify.

But their testimony suggested that the navy would, in the future, listen for conversations between unknown aircraft and airports before shooting at an unidentified plane in an area where commercial traffic might fly.

The navy, they said, has begun to install new radios using very-high-frequency, or VHF, channels on ships assigned to the Gulf.

"These new radios can be quickly tuned to the different VHF frequencies that are used by commercial airlines," said Rear Admiral Robert J. Kelly, the vice director of operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

When the Vincennes shot down the airliner, it tried to warn the plane away on civilian and military distress channels, which pilots are supposed to monitor.

But the ship was unable to listen for messages between the airliner and the control tower at Bandar Abbas, an Iranian military and civilian airport where the flight originated, because the ship's radios had only a limited ability to monitor VHF frequencies.

The navy has issued new notices to pilots flying in the region reminding them of the dangers of approaching warships, the officers said. Pilots are being asked to keep their weather radars turned on all times because these radars emit distinctive signals that mark the planes as civilian. The Iranian airliner's weather radar was not operating when it was shot down.

Reagan Moves to Ban Fetal Testing

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—White House officials have drafted an executive order that would ban the use of human fetal tissue from induced abortions in all federally financed experiments and medical treatments.

The move comes even before a prestigious government advisory committee can meet next week to review the issue.

Fetal tissue has been transplanted into the brains of victims of Parkinson's disease in an effort to cure their tremors, and is being explored as a possible treatment for Alzheimer's disease, juvenile diabetes and other major illnesses.

But anti-abortion groups have

opposed the use of fetal tissue transplants, partly on the ground that they might encourage women to have abortions.

In March, the Department of Health and Human Services halted all new federally supported research on fetal tissue transplants obtained from elective abortions until an advisory committee could make a comprehensive review of the scientific and ethical issues.

A 21-member advisory panel of medical, scientific, legal, ethical and religious experts will hold a three-day meeting in Washington next week.

The group is scheduled to draft its report Sept. 16.

Without waiting for that group's advice, Gary L. Bauer, assistant to

the president for policy development, sent a proposed executive order that would ban such research to Dr. Otis R. Bowen, secretary of health and human services, for comment.

Mr. Bauer's cover letter, dated Sept. 2, said that the draft had been enclosed "as directed by the president, to protect unborn and newborn children from experimentation, research and organ transplantation, except in cases where the unborn or newborn child would itself directly benefit" from the procedures.

Mr. Bauer's letter stated that the administration wanted to put the executive order through the clearance process at the Office of Management and Budget as soon as possible.

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A Military Victory Seems Angola Goal

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

LUANDA, Angola — The Angolan leadership appears determined to press for a military victory in 13-year-long civil war, despite African, American and Soviet appeals for a negotiated settlement.

Instead of reconciliation, the Angolan government evidently calculates that two events may strengthen its hand for a successful final offensive against the guerrillas of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

First, officials openly hope that Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, the Democratic Party candidate, will win the U.S. presidential election in November. In June, Mr. Dukakis said: "Military aid to UNITA fans the flames of regional conflict in Southern Africa and should be halted."

By contrast, the Republican candidate, Vice President George Bush, met with the leader of UNITA, Jonas Savimbi in Washington last week, calling the Angolan rebel a "true patriot." Mr. Bush said that ending aid to the guerrillas would be "an immoral sellout of a loyal friend, and a foreign policy disaster."

A second event that would help Angola militarily would be the independence of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, which is administered by South Africa and is used as a supply base for guerrilla camps in southeastern Angola.

At the Defense Ministry here, Lieutenant Colonel Mario Fláscido Cirilo de Sa, the Angolan Army's intelligence chief, smiled when asked if such an offensive was planned.

"We don't need Cuban troops to annihilate UNITA," he said. Thus, the calls for a political solution have taken on a special urgency this summer, when Angolan, Cuban, and South African military diplomats are making an effort to set a timetable for the withdrawal of a Cuban expeditionary force. The Cubans have protected Angola's Marxist government since the country achieved independence in 1975.

Several diplomats, businessmen, and aid workers interviewed in Luanda have expressed skepticism that Angolan government troops could maintain control without the Cubans.

In late August, President José Eduardo dos Santos sounded a hard-line theme when he told members of the National Assembly that neutralization of the guerrillas would demand "an additional and final sacrifice" by the Angolan people and armed forces, "combining political action with military action."

He stressed that political action would take the form of amnesty for individual guerrillas, not power-sharing with the guerrilla group.

The Angolan Army recognized the spread of the insurgency in July when it announced "clean-up campaigns" mounted by the armed forces to once and for all annihilate the puppet gangsters in the pay of imperialism and racist South Africans.

The army said the campaign was "particularly focused" on 10 provinces that constitute more than half the country.

Armed by the United States and South Africa, the guerrillas have succeeded in impoverishing Angola, black Africa's second largest oil producer after Nigeria.

The guerrillas now exert direct control over about 15 percent of Angola's population of 9 million in an area totaling about 20 percent of the nation, diplomats here estimate.

In addition, roving guerrilla bands are active in each of Angola's 18 provinces, and they have a veto power over productive economic activity in most of the country, which is twice the size of France.

Disarmed by the marveling of the country and hearned by Soviet and American efforts to broker a regional peace accord, African leaders embarked on a major campaign in August to urge the Angolan government to start political talks with UNITA.

In late August, at what may have been the apex of the African peace initiative, Moussa Traoré, president of Mali and acting president of the Organization of African Unity, arrived here for a two-day visit.

But at a welcoming banquet, Mr. dos Santos turned to his guest and said: "Angola does not accept pressures, from wherever they may come, which aim at the formation of a so-called coalition government."

■ Talks in Congo End
Angola, South Africa, Cuba and the United States ended a round of peace talks on southern Africa on Friday with a pledge to meet again as soon as possible, probably again in Brazzaville, Congo, Agence France-Press reported from Brazzaville.

In a statement, they said only that the timetable for the withdrawal of the Cubans toward the north and eventually out of the country must be agreed by the governments as an integral part of the talks. The statement said the participants maintained the objective of keeping Nov. 1 as the start of the application of a UN resolution for the independence of Namibia.

Police Break In And Film Tutu Church Service

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Police burst into a private church service led by the black archbishop Desmond M. Tutu on Friday, moments after he renewed an illegal call for a boycott of segregated municipal elections in South Africa next month.

Archbishop Tutu, already under police investigation for opposing the simultaneous election of separate black, white, mixed race and Indian municipal councils, told the policemen: "The forces of evil have had it, you have lost."

Officers in plain clothes watched as Archbishop Tutu continued the service for staff of the anti-government South African Council of Churches. A police video crew filmed the archbishop and the 90 people in the congregation.

News cameramen were prevented from filming the police, and reporters were not allowed to record what police said to church officials.

The service followed a news conference in which Archbishop Tutu renewed his calls made in the past week for a boycott of the Oct. 26 election.

It is illegal under regulations of a nationwide state of emergency to call for a boycott of the elections.

ZONE: Lost Way of Life

(Continued from page 1)

American suburbia stretching across Panama. The American employees attended Balboa High School, spoke English instead of Spanish and shopped for apple butter and tuna fish in supermarkets.

The U.S. government subsidized the rents, mowed the grass, filled the potholes, picked up the garbage and protected the residents.

But now, as the United States hands over the canal, the Zionians' comfortable world is vanishing.

Panama has already taken possession of two-thirds of the zone, including the canal's railroad, a port and the Balboa house in which Mr. McNatt grew up. He still drives by his childhood home once a week or so to look at the banana trees he planted as a youth.

The Elks Club and the Knights of Columbus are closing. The American Legion restaurant has closed. The Balboa Yacht Club, whose long shadows hid countless first adolescent kisses, is little more than a decaying testament to better times.

The creeping dilapidation extends from sea to sea along the entire 51-mile length of the canal. The railroad, which was turned over to the Panamanians in 1979, is now a money-losing dinosaur, several officials said.

Canal officials acknowledge that many ancillary services, such as the railroad, are deteriorating. But Fernando Manfredo Jr., the Panamanian acting director of the canal, said the waterway itself had "not been adversely affected."

"It's a Swiss watch," a Western diplomat said. "It still works perfectly well."

DUKAKIS: In the Candidate's Busy Corner, New Fight Plan Shapes Up

(Continued from page 1)

from the very personal to the broadly political. Many Democrats close to the campaign believe that one of the most serious problems involved the nominee himself and his relationship with his own staff.

Although they speak glowingly of Mr. Dukakis, many of his aides have felt for some time that he had been stubbornly resisting their advice to change his course. A popular refrain in the Dukakis headquarters was, "We need an ambassador to the candidate."

So angry were some aides at Mr. Dukakis's unwillingness to consider changes that they actually welcomed the appearance of a spate of negative news stories because they hoped that would finally get his attention.

Mr. Sasso's return has been eagerly welcomed by many in the campaign. While his coming back diluted

the power of Ms. Estrich and some on the staff most closely identified with her, Democrats close to the campaign said that even some who would once have resisted a strong role for Mr. Sasso believed that only he could be the "ambassador to the candidate" that they needed.

"They see him as someone who can have candid conversations with the governor in a context of total trust and move him in the right direction again," said one influential Democrat, who asked not to be named.

The staff itself had been aware for some time that the campaign needed some new direction. Two weeks ago, the Dukakis high command and a group of outside advisers met for three hours in Ms. Estrich's office in Boston to discuss why the campaign was in trouble and what could be done.

One of the major topics of discussion at the meeting was why Mr.

Dukakis was on the defensive. It was agreed that by staying so long in Massachusetts and "making himself available to the press at the drop of a hat," in the words of one participant, Mr. Dukakis had done little more than respond to Mr. Bush.

Another major theme of the meeting was the need to sharpen the class edge of Mr. Dukakis's message and to paint the Republicans as the party of the rich.

"They're running a class war against us, saying we're a bunch of Cambridge-Brookline eccentric literature professors," said one person who attended the meeting.

"We've got to fight that back," he added, "and say that they're the party of privilege, the party of the rich folks."

Finally, it was agreed that the campaign needed to return to basic Democratic issues such as the environment, education and day care

— all issues that Mr. Bush was in the process of co-opting. Less than a week after the meeting, Mr. Bush was in Boston, attacking Mr. Dukakis for failing to clean up Boston harbor.

The Dukakis campaign also says it expects to win votes at the expense of Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana, Mr. Bush's running mate, by emphasizing his lack of experience and stature.

A new campaign message was urgently needed in part because Mr. Bush has undergone a transformation that made the early strategic thinking in the Dukakis campaign largely obsolete.

"The bumbling, ineffectual George Bush the Dukakis campaign planned to run against suddenly disappeared," said a Washington Democrat who asked not to be named.

"When he disappeared, the whole Dukakis strategy disappeared."

BURMA: U Nu Forms Rival Government as 500 Soldiers Join Opposition

(Continued from page 1)

led for Monday to try to stop the congress from taking place. The protesters want an immediate declaration of multiparty democracy.

Troop reinforcements were moved into Rangoon on Wednesday night after a day of looting and vandalism and took up strategic positions along key roads.

Soldiers have been ordered to shoot looters, and so far 8 have been killed and 23 wounded, Rangoon radio reported.

People continue to enforce rough justice, and newspapers showed photographs of the beatings of suspected criminals and government agents.

As a precautionary measure, embassies and other foreign organizations evacuated more than 230 dependents and nonessential staff members aboard a commercial Thai aircraft to Bangkok.

According to diplomats, the evacuees included 46 Americans, 29 Thais, 28 South Koreans, 13 British citizens, 2 Russians and others from Japan and Australia.

"Foreigners are not in danger at present, but life is very difficult," said a World Bank official who arrived in Bangkok. "There's no fuel and less and less food. The evacuations were scheduled to continue Saturday."

About 400 air force personnel along with about 100 from the navy and army marched in a student-led demonstration and called on a large contingent of troops inside City Hall to join them. They received no response.

Most of the deserters were enlisted men, but reporters saw several lieutenants. There have been numerous reports of military defections to the dissidents, but this was the first time a large group had



U Nu

been seen in the capital defying the government.

About 200 of the mutinous soldiers joined student leaders at Rangoon University, shouting: "We side with democracy and not with fascism!" and "Our military training is not to shoot people!"

U Nu was overthrown in a 1962

coup led by U Ne Win, who held the reins of power until this July.

"I have taken back the power which General Ne Win has robbed from me," U Nu said in his letter. "From this hour, sovereign power no longer rests with General Ne Win. It has come back into my hands, and I announce this fact with joy."

The announcement Friday was not the first time that U Nu had tried to regain control. In the 1970s he attempted to lead an insurgency against U Ne Win from bases along the Thai-Burmese border.

U Nu, 81, who commands tremendous respect among the population as a man of integrity, was the country's first prime minister after it gained independence from Britain on Jan. 4, 1948.

During his tenure he earned a reputation as a firm believer in peaceful coexistence and a leader of the Nonaligned Movement.

Although Ne Win officially retired as head of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party on July 23, many analysts believe that he still exercises decisive control.

Experts Arrive in Iran To Check Nuclear Plant

Reuters

NICOSIA — A team of experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency arrived Friday in Iran to inspect an unfinished nuclear power plant that has been bombed several times by Iraqi jets, Tehran radio reported.

The radio quoted the director of Iran's Atomic Energy Organization, Rez Amrollahi, as calling for the international agency's condemnation of the attacks.

Another hard-line leader, U Sein Lwin, replaced him but resigned after 17 days and widespread street protests that resulted in at least 112 deaths.

U Maung Maung replaced U Sein Lwin, becoming Burma's first civilian leader in 26 years, but protests have continued as opponents try to bring about a multiparty system.

U Nu said he would run for election but would immediately turn over power to anyone who obtained a majority of votes. Since his government cannot provide ballots and other equipment, elections will be held at mass town meetings and will not "under existing conditions" be conducted in rural areas, the letter said. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

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Monitor

Several diplomats, businessmen, and aid workers interviewed in Luanda have expressed skepticism that Angolan government troops could maintain control without the Cubans.

Ex-Hostage Says Hijacker Wanted To Kill American

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Mohammed Ali Hammadi, the Lebanese who has admitted hijacking a Trans World Airlines jet, threatened to kill an American during the seizure three years ago, one of the former hostages said Friday.

An American, Kurt Carlson, 41, told the Frankfurt court trying Mr. Hammadi for air piracy and murder that he was severely beaten by the defendant. The airliner was hijacked and taken to Beirut and Algeria in June 1985.

"He shouted three times angrily, 'One American must die, one American must die,'" Mr. Carlson said. "He hit me twice and I knew that the third would be the death blow," the witness said.

SANCTION: U.K. Warns U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

surprised the Democratic-controlled panel by proposing a final vote on the bill next week, indicating that he did not intend to force a long debate.

Democratic sponsors of the bill formally called the Anti-Apartheid Act Amendments of 1988, have indicated that they will not accept a less-stringent version of the House bill and that they intend to press for its passage before Congress adjourns for the year in mid-October.

News Decree Repealed

An emergency decree requiring local and foreign free-lance journalists to register with the South African government and submit to strict controls was repealed Friday after intense pressure by news organizations. The Washington Post reported from Johannesburg.

The measure, introduced June 10 and suspended July 28 for review, was withdrawn by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha, who said the government would consider other ways to impose controls on free-lance journalists.

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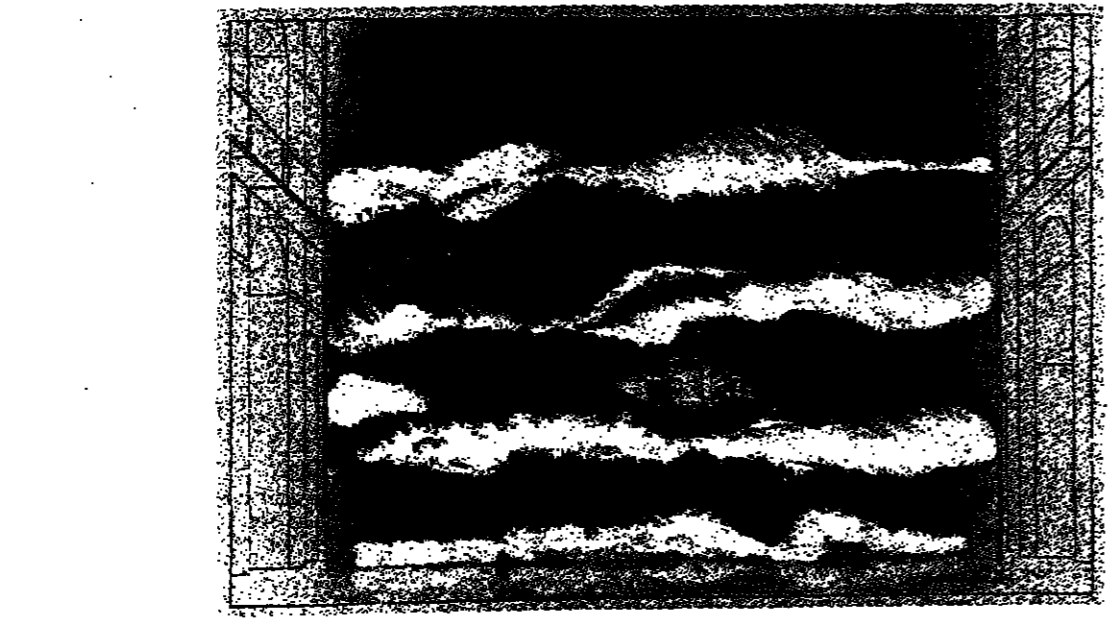
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Milan Trade Fair, 30 September-3 October 1988

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Israel: A Hole in the Fog

It is hardly news when the director general of the Israeli foreign ministry says that he opposes creating a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank.

The West Bank and urges his former subjects to look to the PLO. Israel can't quell an ongoing uprising on the West Bank or decide how to deal with its inhabitants.

Yet these men do not speak only for themselves. They represent leaders on both sides, and have prepared the ground should their leaders have the courage to follow.

The SEC Versus Drexel

Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., the investment banking firm, has played a leading part in the transformation of the American financial markets over the last decade.

ulated the prices of stock that it was underwriting. No market can withstand much of that kind of double-dealing.

The SEC accuses Drexel of, among other things, engaging in insider trading on a grand scale. Occasionally in the past the SEC's charges of insider trading have seemed to get into gray areas where definitions are unclear and the offenses only marginally different from normal life in a business that thrives on gossip.

Emergent and highly innovative, the Drexel firm and particularly Mr. Milken almost single-handedly built a gigantic market for high-risk bonds — or, as Wall Street calls them, junk bonds. As the case proceeds there may be a lot of reference to them. Although the junk bond is not on trial here, it is certainly controversial.

Other Comment

Views on the U.S. Campaign

For most Japanese the real issue in the U.S. election has nothing to do with Republicans or Democrats and everything to do with free trade.

second term, America is clearly more precarious and the world closer to resolving certain major conflicts than eight years earlier.

Mr. Bush is expected to continue that stance. Unfortunately for him, however, Japan is not voting in the U.S. election and the protectionist-minded American heartland is Japan clearly has a problem with the Democrats.

One thing Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis have in common: they are both committed to a time-scale for change which South Africa cannot meet. Since neither, therefore, can possibly deliver the change which he is promising, Mr. Bush's renewed engagement may indeed be more dangerous than Mr. Dukakis's disengagement.

It is in any case time for Japan to have some free-trade friends in America's other political camp. Protectionism is the doctrine of the powerless; free trade, on the other hand, is all about economic confidence.

Regardless of who becomes president, the European Community will feel some pressure from Washington and must get ready for some tough disputes with the United States. After all, both the Republicans and the Democrats expect their allies to step up their own defense spending.

The American political campaign is a cause for preoccupation: Mr. Dukakis is of a pragmatic center while Lloyd Bentsen belongs to the most conservative Democratic sector.

A victory for Mr. Bush would be in general in NATO and European interests. It promises continuity. Mr. Bush, by background and instinct, is an Atlanticist personality and politically familiar to Western leaders.

If Mr. Bush succeeds in finding the right tone, to affirm his existence and gain a minimum of respect from those who smicker at him, in a respect to prove that he is something other than a boy from a good family, misplaced in politics, then anything remains possible for the Republicans. They can easily demonstrate that, at the end of Mr. Reagan's

To Canadian eyes, what passes for inventive in this election is frequently bizarre. Consider the remark by Mr. Quayle: "The man at the top of our ticket, George Bush, is a life member of the National Rifle Association, while Mr. Dukakis boasts that he is a card-carrying member of the American Civil Liberties Union." The Republican is good because he supports a group that helps Americans blow each other's heads off; the Democrat is bad because he believes in civil liberties. Note the resonant term "card-carrying," used by that old Red-baiter Joseph McCarthy to brand people as Communist sympathizers. No blow is too low.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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OPINION

It's 1948's Dewey Redux, As Elusive Dukakis of '88

By Paul Duke

WASHINGTON — Will Michael Dukakis be the political reincarnation of Thomas E. Dewey? Is he making the same mistakes that Mr. Dewey did when he lost to Harry Truman 40 years ago in the biggest election upset in U.S. history?

Granted, no two presidential campaigns are alike. And, granted, this race has two months to go. Even so, there are remarkable similarities between 1948 and 1988.

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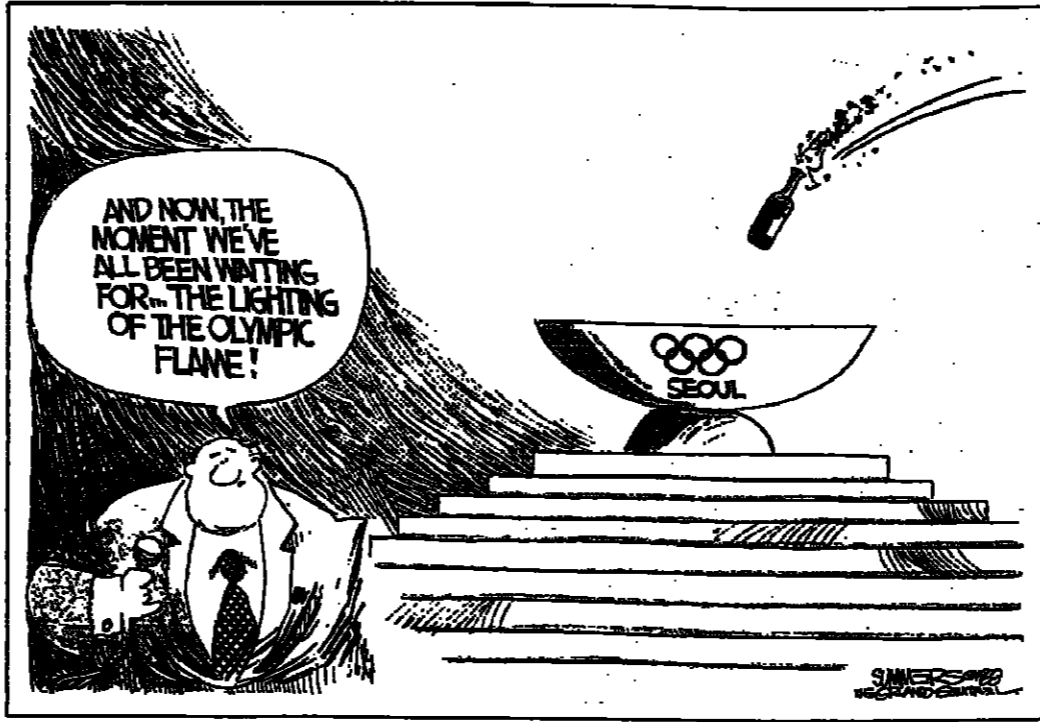
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... and, He's Made No Effort to Use an Hispanic Ace

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — If either U.S. presidential candidate can carry both California and Texas, he will just about have won the election.

particularly in California, with 6.6 million Hispanics and 47 electoral votes, and in Texas, with 4.1 million Hispanics and 29 electoral votes.

If you subtract 76 from the national total of 538, only 462 electoral votes would remain, from which the loser of both California and Texas would have to find the 270 needed for a majority and victory. That would require him to win 58 percent of the 462 remaining electoral votes, a tall order indeed for a candidate who could carry neither California nor Texas.

Thus, it's worth noting that the Census Bureau has reported a 34 percent increase in the number of Hispanics in the population since the last count in 1980. And it's important politically that the rising Hispanic population is concentrated in the three most populous states — California, New York and Texas — and in six of the nine so-called "megastates."

These are the states with the largest electoral vote totals. Since even a small margin in the popular vote can swing all of a state's electoral votes to one ticket or the other, the Hispanics are strategically situated to have outsize effect on the presidential election.

Despite their strategic location, however, all too many Hispanics are not registered to vote. Voter participation tends to be lowest among Americans not economically advantaged and with low education levels, a description that fits many Hispanics; only 51 percent of them have finished high school. About half of the 34 percent population increase in just seven years resulted, moreover, from immigration; so it is plausible to assume that many of the immigrants do not speak English well or at all, making it difficult or impossible in some places for them to register, and hence, to exercise their political knowledge everywhere.

For the Democrats, that leads to a sharp point to Jesse Jackson's demand for a strong, well-financed registration campaign. And it makes it all the more questionable why Michael Dukakis's strategists, so far, have done

so little to organize such a campaign, particularly in California — a state the governor badly needs to win.

California sources report that little effort of any kind is being made to mobilize the state's most natural Dukakis supporters: blacks and Hispanics. Mr. Jackson has not been asked to help by the Democratic nominee. Nor has any money been spent on a registration campaign, though some Democratic leaders estimate that they need 750,000 new Democrats on the books if they are to win in November. Registration closes 30 days before election day, so time is short.

George Bush has no close personal or political connections in California and early this summer had a low unfavorable rating there; Mr. Dukakis then was ahead by 17 points in the Field Poll. But a Peter Hart poll taken for KABC-TV of Los Angeles recently showed a close statewide race; and a Los Angeles Times poll of conservative Orange County showed Mr. Bush taking the huge lead he needs there to have a good chance statewide.

Mr. Bush's gain resulted partially but not entirely from a big publicity "bounce" from the Republican convention. California sources that say his aggressive campaigning has helped him, too; he has even "got to the left" of Mr. Dukakis on environmental issues by appearing opposed to offshore oil drilling and by his criticism of Boston harbor pollution. Meanwhile, the Dukakis campaign still is "being run out of Boston" at sacrifice of local enthusiasm, and the nominee has not yet capitalized on the "peace issue," always effective in California.

In Texas it was Mr. Bush who took a big early lead. Texas political buffs report that Lloyd Benson's selection as Mr. Dukakis's running mate cut sharply into the Bush lead. They think the result is by no means certain and expect a close race, in which Mr. Benson's Texas political expertise should help avert some of the problems plaguing the California campaign.

But Mr. Dukakis needs both Texas and California. Their large Hispanic populations could be decisive — if his campaign can motivate and mobilize them with something more than his and Mr. Benson's fluent Spanish.

The New York Times.

The Crisis of the '90s: Hunger and High Food Prices

By Lester R. Brown

WASHINGTON — The drought that gripped the United States this summer is, with good reason, being compared to the Dust Bowl of the '30s. The report in July that the Mississippi River had fallen to its lowest level since record keeping began more than a century ago is probably the most startling single measure of how dry the agricultural heartland was.

retrenchment in both cultivated and irrigated areas. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, under its Conservation Reserve Program, is converting 40 million acres (16 million hectares) of highly erodible cropland, 11 percent of the total U.S. cropland, into grassland or woodland before it becomes wasteland. And a recent USDA study reported that one-fourth of the 52 million acres of irrigated U.S. cropland is being watered by drastically lowering water tables.

Then, even though the United States returned all of its idled cropland to production, four years passed before world grain reserves were rebuilt and food-importing countries could again breathe easily. Although not widely recognized at the time, part of the rapid growth in world grain output following the high prices of the mid-'70s had been achieved by plowing highly erodible land and by drawing down water tables to irrigate. Farmers can overplow and over-pump with impressive results in the short run, but for the many short run is drawing to a close.

The result has been a worldwide

and reduce them to an estimated 54 days of consumption. This would be lower even than the 57-day supply that resulted in 1972 from the Soviet Union's massive wheat purchase, which doubled world grain prices.

Even so, the world's grain output is still growing. The world's grain output is still growing. The world's grain output is still growing.

Less attention has been paid to the drought afflicting China, the world's other major food-producing country. China Daily describes the drought in one province as the worst in 20 years, in another as the worst in a century. Together, the droughts in North America and China will lead to the greatest drop ever in world carry-over stocks of grain — the amount in the bin when the new harvest begins —

and the world closer to resolving certain major conflicts than eight years earlier.

One of the first hints of trouble came from Mikhail Gorbachev at a Communist Party Central Committee meeting in July. He warned that it was unlikely that the Soviet Union's food problems would be solved this year because "many regions of the Volga, Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan have been subjected to drought."

Those who do venture into cooperative activity risk opposition, and even arson, from those who are opposed to too much private initiative. That is what happened to a cooperative pig farm set up in January a few miles outside Moscow. It took three fires, but finally, this summer, the pigery was burned to the ground.

"If need be," Mr. Gorbachev added, "we will also use external sources to replenish the country's food resources." This is likely to mean the purchase of more American grain.

The writer, a professor of economics at Wellesley College and associate director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

While these nine Soviet grain-growing regions were drying up, important agricultural areas in the northern Caucasus, the southern Ukraine and Belorussia were drowning in rain and winds had flattened large areas of grain. Gloomy news reports, not seen since the last serious harvest shortfalls, have appeared in the Soviet press.

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The prospect that this year's crop might not be a good one comes amid widespread Soviet concern that food supplies seem to have deteriorated. Several speakers at the party conference in late June complained about rationing and food shortages. And as a good politician, Mr. Gorbachev knows that unless he can change all this, and soon, his tenure may be limited. This helps explain why, in recent speeches, he has made improvement in the food supply his top priority.

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Mr. Gorbachev has come to recognize that one good way to do so is to break up the huge collective and state farms. He has begun to urge peasants to set up family farms on what previously were state or collective lands. Initially, each farmer could lease the land for five years or so. But, to his surprise, there were few takers. It turned out that five years was too short a period to induce investments and improvement in the land itself. Now, as the food situation has continued to deteriorate, Mr. Gorbachev has moved to authorizing leases for as long as 50 years — something not even the Chinese have ventured to do.

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It remains to be seen whether this will be enough to attract the peasants. Soviet public-opinion surveys indicate that only 15 percent of the population supports private or cooperative own-

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The New York Times.

The retrenchment in cropland and irrigation is now affecting production trends. Global grain output multiplied a phenomenal 2.6 times between 1950 and 1984, but since has slowed markedly. In part, depressed prices are responsible. So, too, are limits imposed by soil and water.

And although the higher prices that are sure to accompany reduced grain stocks will remove the first constraint, the last two will remain.

In some countries, the grain yields achieved by the better farmers are approaching those reached by scientists on experimental plots. Unfortunately, there are no technologies waiting in the wings that will lead to such quantum jumps in world food output as those associated with hybrid corn, the ninefold increase in fertilizer use between 1950 and 1984, and the near tripling of irrigated area during that period or the relatively recent rapid spread of the high-yielding wheats and rice in Third World countries.

And contrary to popular opinion, biotechnology is only a timely addition to the scientist's tool kit, one that will speed the pace of agricultural research but not one that promises any alternatives to the photosynthetic process that is the ultimate constraint on food production.

Even once production is resumed on the nearly 50 million acres of U.S. cropland, roughly 2 percent of the world's, now idled under farm surplus management programs, rapid gains in world food output will not come easily. The reality is that the next decade will begin with a cropland base that is no longer expanding, while fresh water becomes scarcer, and an annual growth in world population that is projected to reach 70 million, up from roughly 70 million in 1970.

Without a massive reordering of priorities that will restore soils and slow the population growth that is already outstripping food production in Africa and Latin America, hunger and higher prices may well dominate the '90s. In that decade and beyond, satisfactorily balancing the food-population equation may depend more on family planners than on farmers.

The writer, host of the television program "Washington Week in Review," is working on a documentary about the presidential election of 1948. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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The writer is president of the World Watch Institute. This comment, for The Washington Post, was adapted from an article to appear in the September-October issue of World Watch magazine.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Tibet Expedition
LONDON — Shots were recently exchanged between advanced parties of the British force and the Tibetans. The latter are reportedly to have lost one or two men. It is expected that the advance of the main body of the British will take place in a few days. Telegraph wires are being laid; a cable will be carried forward as the force advances.

1913: Air Distance Mark
PARIS — M. Georges Fourny has been flying from Stamps to Gidy and back every day since August 25, and yesterday evening he had covered the huge total of 11,435 kilometers. M. Fourny's performance constitutes a triumphant proof of the practical utility and reliability of the aeroplane under all sorts of weather conditions. It is indeed a lay cry to the days when M. Blériot staggered the world by a simple flight across the Channel. Had M. Fourny flown his

daily stages in a direct line starting from Paris, he would now be somewhere beyond the city of Winnipeg in Western Canada.

1938: Warning of War
LONDON — Strongly pressed by France, the British government today (Sept. 9) was considering the possibility of sending a blunt, direct-hour demarche to Chancellor Adolf Hitler before he speaks at Nuremberg on Sept. 12, warning him that if he attempts to invade Czechoslovakia, the British would support the French and Czechs. In the last 24 hours France has reminded Britain that it was British hesitancy in 1914 which encouraged Germany to plunge the world into war. Every report reaching the Foreign Office indicates that Chancellor Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop think the British were bluffing when they warned that a conflict (in Czechoslovakia) would almost certainly involve them.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Movies Are Part of Us

By Susan Isaacs

NEW YORK — Eddie Murphy has a cuter figure than I do. I know because I stood in front of a smoky mirror in the new American Museum of the Moving Image in Queens, pressed a computer button and saw my face reflected over the jeans, T-shirt and jacket Axel Foley wears in "Beverly Hills Cop."

Then, by means of more microchip magic, I was in Vivien Leigh's moonbeam-colored gown, the one Scarlett wore to the Wilkes' barbecue in "Gone With the Wind." I wasn't as thrilled with myself as Rocky in Everlast shorts, so — fast — I switched into Desi Arnaz's Ricky Ricardo ensemble, including his bongos, drums, then into Judy Garland's blue gingham from "The Wizard of Oz" and finally, Barbara Eden's midriff-baring genie suit from "I Dream of Jeannie."

The Museum of the Moving Image, which opened recently, has a collection dedicated to American movies, television and video art. The first floor consists of a 190-seat theater, a 60-seat screening room — where the public can watch the programs — and a gallery for special exhibits. The second floor, where the museum's permanent display, "Beyond the Screen: Producing, Promoting and Exhibiting Motion Pictures and Television."

The section on exhibiting contains Red Grooms's and Lysiane Luong's movie-house-as-art creation, "Tut's Fever," a tribute to the neo-Egyptian-style picture palace of the 1920s. Walls, ceilings, floors have been decorated by the artists.

But as I peered into the mirror, my changing reflection offered more than amusement. It brought

home how incredibly familiar and potent these images of Eddie and Judy and Desi and Vivian are, what a profound effect movies and television have had on American culture and on our imagination.

The Museum of the Moving Image is not offering medieval Arabic manuscripts or a show on the varieties of crystallized quartz. With its displays and show-business artifacts, it is a reflection of ourselves. Show business is everybody's business. Unlike the other arts — ballet, sculpture, even literature — it is almost universally accessible. And unlike other industries — automobiles, haberdashery, computers — the business of the moving image is nearly as fascinating as the art itself.

The ordinary citizen is apprized of Dan Rather's ratings, of Michael Eisner's corporate philosophy at Disney. Film buffs discuss not only Gordon Willis's cinematographic vision, but Bruce Willis's \$5 million deal. Promotion of movies and television is so pervasive that their images become a part of us. We don't question them; we incorporate them into our lives.

You do not have to see the museum's Howdy Doodie puppet to envision his hinged grin; nor do you have to see a Marx Brothers movie there to conjure up Groucho's eyebrows. The same for Don Johnson's white Armani suit and pink T-shirt or the splendid, familiar mystery of Garbo's publicity shots, which are also in the collection.

The Museum of the Moving Image is not meant to be the Shrine of the Ruby Slipper (which it does not possess but would probably love to get its curatorial hands on). True, it does have the film equivalent of saints' relics,



"Tut's Fever" depicts neo-Egyptian picture palaces in the Museum of the Moving Image.

like the inspired hats, ties and slouchy vests designed by Ruth Morley for Diane Keaton in "Annie Hall." But its purpose is a larger one. It is a museum, an educational institution, and it is dedicated to showing movies and television both as industry and as art.

The displays of such pop-culture artifacts — a spectacular collection of fan magazines, a Romy Theater usher's yellow-tasseled beret, a "Mork and Mindy" lunchbox, "Star Trek" curtains — are just a part of what the museum is about. The museum offers a detailed view of the creative process, about how TV shows, commercials and feature films are made.

A visitor entering the museum is greeted by a giant screen that displays rolling credits: a list of the 122 jobs involved in the making of a movie or TV show. Many of these occupations are illustrated by displays. The makeup artist's work is demonstrated by Greg Cannon's full-body prostheses for the aliens in "Coconuts," a reconstruction of the intricate four-phase makeup created by Christopher Tucker for the film "The Elephant Man" and three models by Michael Westmore illustrating the aging process of Keir Dullea in "2010." The work

of producers, production designers, art directors, scenic artists, directors of photography and gaffers can be examined by walking through a replica of a set from Paul Newman's movie version of "The Glass Menagerie."

But excuse me now, I just want to go back for a second to check how I look in the white dress from "The Seven Year Itch." If I look good as Eddie Murphy, can you imagine me as Marilyn Monroe?

Susan Isaacs, whose latest novel is "Shining Through," is also a screenwriter. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

The Elton John Sale: A Kingdom of Kitsch

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The four-day Elton John auction at Sotheby's, which ended Friday with sales totaling £4,838,022 (about \$8,175,000) and with almost 100 percent of the merchandise sold, is a turning point in the art market and, more broadly, in the cultural attitudes of our society.

The focus of the sale was on Elton John's name, the label attached to the goods, not on their

in the catalogue, by way of an introduction. "A conversation with John Culme of Sotheby's," which is an interview of the music broadcaster and writer Paul Gambaccini by Culme, further stresses the fun theme while building Elton John as "a very warm, likeable and generous person... a very thoughtful guy." We are informed that "Elton is hilarious, hilarious" and, to sum up, that "Elton is always the best."

Not much is said about the collection. This style, common enough in advertising groceries and cigars, is a first in selling art. So was Sotheby's clever campaign which gently steered the media to drum up the Elton John theme and, more surprisingly, convinced London's Victoria and Albert Museum to do the same.

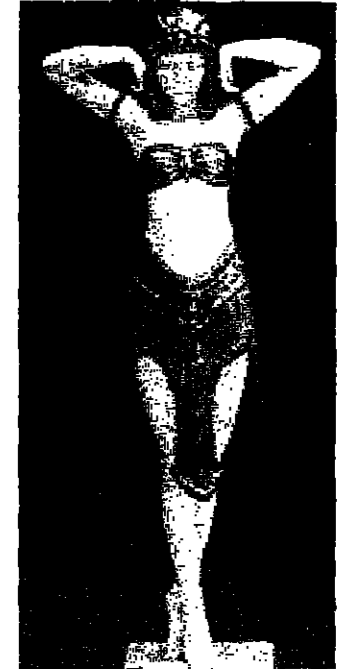
For two weeks, Aug. 9-23, Elton John's costumes and jewelry and objects occupied prime exhibition space at the museum. That the pieces of Gallé, Daum, Lalique, Loetz or Tiffany glass, of metalwork and furniture, and most notably the 53 kitsch figures of ballet dancers were, with very few exceptions, far removed from museum quality art was apparently no objection. Nor was the rule, adhered to in Britain as in other Western countries, that public institutions should not further commercial interests.

While the Victoria and Albert Museum curatorial staff is forbidden from giving valuations when expressing art-historical views on objects brought in for opinion by the public, each Elton John item had its estimated price bracket printed on the label. This is a first too in museum use by private business.

When asked to what extent the Victoria and Albert Museum had been involved in it, Garner replied "Oh, not at all." How had his department decided which pieces to exhibit? "Quite simply by picking out the best. I.e. the most expensive." There was no exhibition catalogue but Sotheby's set of four sales catalogues in their fitted box was there on sale.

The publicity so graciously provided by the British taxpayer generated further free advertising in the media. It paid off not so much in Tuesday's costume sale when a pair of boots went for £11,000 but essentially on Wednesday, Sotheby's main room was packed, with the crowd spilling over into three other rooms. Few professionals were to be seen. They would have had little use of such pieces as "a large Gallé glass landscape vase" etched with a lake-side view which Sotheby's had estimated at a stiff £3,000 to £5,000, plus premium, which ended up at a crazy £19,800.

Moorish-style Bugatti furniture, which lacks the quality of the designer's later modern manner, and is not easily sold, went through the roof — a table carrying a £5,000 to £8,000 estimate realized £13,200. A



One of the dancers in the sale.

suite of furniture with its upholstery designed by Duffy in his least inspired style zoomed to £90,200.

Characteristically, the handful of objects that would appeal to sophisticated collectors caused no great stir. A rare carved glass pitcher by Gallé, made more important by the recent discovery of the design registration drawing for the model dated October 1894, made £1,320, slightly under the low estimate. Its Japanese buyer beamed as the hammer went down. It was definitely on the cheap side.

But the day's sensation was even more of a bargain. This is a dish made from an abalone shell inlaid in silver. Three lion's-paw feet inspired from late Gothic bell-metal wares give it a surrealistic appearance. On the underside, an inscription records its execution in 1872. It was paid for by "the fees for the Church of St. Faith/Stoke Newington," one of two London churches designed by William Burges, one of towering figures of Victorian design. It was sold for £6,300, below Sotheby's low estimate in startling contrast to the overwhelming majority of the Elton John pieces. An English collector got it almost without competition. The Victoria and Albert Museum did not display any interest in this landmark of English design — the area supposed to be the very reason for its foundation.

The two-week-long Elton John exhibition, which it hosted, is easily worth three times the price of Burges's unique piece in paid advertising. The exhibition was held in the Indian Department's primary gallery, closed to the public for lack of funds to pay for a new display. It all reads like a remake of Alice in Wonderland.

Olm's 'Holy Drinker' Wins Top Award in Venice

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VENICE — "The Legend of the Holy Drinker" by the Italian director Ermanno Olmi, which tells of the adventures of an alcoholic drifter in Paris, won the Golden Lion award of the Venice film festival Friday as the best motion picture in competition.

Isabelle Huppert for her performance in Claude Chabrol's "Une Affaire de Femmes" and Shirley Maclaine for her performance in John Schlesinger's "Madame Sousazka" shared the Volpi Cup for the best performance by actresses. The same award for actors was also shared, by Don Ameche and Joe Mantegna, both in David Mamet's "Things Change."

The jury awarded a Silver Lion for best direction to Theo Angelopoulos of Greece

for "Landscape in the Mist," and gave the jury's grand special prize to "Camp de Thiaroye," which depicted the demobilization and massacre of African soldiers who had served in the French Army in World War II. The film, a joint production by Senegal, Algeria and Tunisia, was directed by Sembène Ousmane and Thierno Faty Sowqo.

The award for best screenplay went to Pedro Almodovar, the Spanish director-author, for his "Women on the Edge of Nervous Breakdowns." The award for best photography went to the Soviet entry, "The Black Monk" of Ivan Dikovichny, Vadim Yusov was its cameraman. An award for best decor and costume went to Andrew Birkin's "Burning Secret," of which Bernd Lepel was art director, and a boy actor in the same film, David Eberts, won special mention.

The gold medal of the president of the Italian Senate went to Carlo Lizzani's "Dear Gorbachev" as the film that best understood the notion of human solidarity.

Guglielmo Biraghi, the administrator of the festival steered the festival commendably over rough waters, notably in his handling of protests over Martin Scorsese's controversial "The Last Temptation of Christ."

The latter has treated audiences to Robert Zemeckis's "Who Framed Roger Rabbit?" in which animated cartoons cavort with humans; Charles Crichton's British dish of slapstick "A Fish Called Wanda," and Barry Levinson's "Good Morning, Vietnam."

Biraghi threatened to resign if the screening of Scorsese's film were banned as a menace to public safety. All its showings took place without incident.

Scorsese's attempt is outstanding in its peculiarities. His Christ (Willem Dafoe) is that of the master painters in appearance, but is drawn as a small-town agitator and talks like one.

The moving beauty of the parables as they are found in the King James Bible have been edited into vulgar colloquialisms and are delivered in flat tones. Harvey Keitel, as a sort of glorified Judas, has more intense presence but he gives his lines as though he were still in "Mean Streets."

The script is as choppy as the English Channel in mid-winter. The meeting with John the Baptist constitutes a full sequence and the imagined Christ-Judas dialogues are interminable. Certainly Christ before Pilate (David Bowie) is an opportunity for any director, but here it is slovenly handled.

DOONESBURY

A collection of comic strips from the Doonesbury series. The strips show characters in various settings, including a newsroom and a restaurant. One strip shows a character on a television screen, another shows a character at a desk, and another shows a character in a suit. The strips are signed 'G.B. Trudeau'.

A New York Comeback For Jazz — à la Carte

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — As much as New Yorkers take jazz clubs for granted, noticing them only when they close, they are one of the things that make New York distinct among the world's cities.

So there is good news: New York, in the midst of a miserable year for clubs and restaurants, has seen, in the last six months, a small explosion of new rooms featuring jazz. Four of the best — Birdland, Zanzibar and Grill, B. Smith's and the Fortune Garden Pavilion — are in midtown or the Upper West Side, so longer traditional neighborhoods for jazz. And that's an indication of jazz's continued growth.

If the new restaurant-clubs share one thing, it is a concern with good food. Many started as restaurants, then added music because it was a good draw.

"We did it to occupy a space upstairs in our rooftop cafe," said Alex Morrison, the special-event coordinator at B. Smith's, an elegant and fashionable restaurant in midtown that began jazz last month, hiring the well-known bassist Mickey Bass and the drummer Benny Russell for alternate nights. "The music has absolutely increased our volume," concurs Barbara Truglio, one of the co-owners of Zanzibar and Grill, on Third Avenue near 36th Street. Whereas Birdland, Zanzibar and Grill, and B. Smith's hire hard-swinging, full-group jazz, the Fortune Garden Pavilion, a gracefully decorated two-level restaurant, cultivates an intimate feel for jazz by hiring pianists.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

A list of international art exhibitions. It includes details for 'Scuola Grande San Teodoro - Campo San Salvador DALI' in Venice, 'MUSEE DE L'HOMME' in Paris, 'WALLY FINDLAY' in New York, and 'André VIGNOLES' in Paris. It also mentions 'ART EXHIBITIONS', 'ANTIQUES', 'AUCTION SALES', and 'COLLECTOR'S GUIDE'.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION: SPECIAL DIRECTORY

Advertisement for USIU (U.S. International University) in Europe. It lists various programs including Business, Engineering, Hospitality, Management, International Relations, Psychology, and Human Behaviour. It also mentions other USIU campuses in Mexico, Africa, and Nairobi.

Advertisement for Campion School, a residential schooling institution in Greece. It describes the school as an international coeducational school of over 700 pupils aged 3-18, offering preparation for universities and schools of further education worldwide. It also mentions Residential Schooling in Greece.

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

A collector's guide for the Paris Antiques Fair. It provides information about the 'PARIS ANTIQUES FAIR ILE DE CHATOU' held from September 30 to October 9, 1988. It lists various items for sale, including art exhibitions, antiques, and auction sales. It also mentions 'CY LESTER' and 'THE MIDDLE EAST'.

Advertisement for the CERAN language program. It highlights the 'FRANÇAIS, ESPAÑOL, NEDERLANDS, ENGLISH 66' program, emphasizing the originality of the Céran 66 concept. It lists features such as intensive study of the language, constant practice, and a total of 66 hours per week of immersion. It also mentions 'The originality of the Céran 66 concept' and 'TOTAL: 66 hours per week of immersion in the language'.

A collection of advertisements for various educational institutions. It includes 'ST. EDWARD'S COLLEGE MALTA', 'KENNEDY-WESTERN UNIVERSITY', 'BRITISH ISLES A UNIVERSITY DEGREE', and 'VERDALA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL'. Each advertisement provides details about the institution's offerings, including degree programs, language courses, and accreditation.

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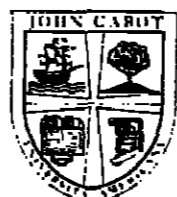
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ECONOMIC SCENE

No Lack of Explanations For Dollar's Current Rally

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The great surprise in world financial markets this summer has been the sharp rally of the dollar. Few economists had expected it after private foreign investment dried up last year and the United States had to depend on foreign central banks to finance its external deficit.

But, after dropping more than 15 percent against a trade-weighted average of other currencies in the latter half of 1987, the dollar stabilized and then took off this summer. It was back to where it was a year ago before starting to slip again in the past week.

Is the dollar's rally over? It would be easier to answer that if we knew what caused the rally.

Economists differ. David Hale of Kemper Financial Services attributes the rally to three causes: the market's belief that foreign central banks had agreed to protect the dollar's value at least until November; the Federal Reserve's gradual tightening, which raised interest rates and made dollar assets look more attractive abroad; and the actions taken by West Germany and Japan in imposing withholding taxes on many domestic investments, which had the effect of spurting German and Japanese private foreign investment, especially in the United States.

A panel of economists surveyed by Blue Chip Economic Indicators said the most important cause of the dollar rally was the narrowing of the U.S. trade deficit, but they said that second was the Fed's actions in widening the spreads between interest rates in this country and abroad.

West Germany may have checked the dollar rally by raising interest rates, but a falling Deutsche mark unless inflation. Last week Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, departed from the cryptic style of central bankers in expressing dissatisfaction with the dollar's value and declaring that the Bundesbank would do all it could to prevent the Deutsche mark from falling.

THE SUMMER rally was partly caused by the robustness of the U.S. economy. More recent signs that the economy is cooling — especially the rise in the unemployment rate to 5.6 percent in August, the second monthly increase — has helped to halt the dollar rally.

Some economists see the federal budget deficit as the fundamental cause of the dollar's rapid climb from late 1980 until February 1985.

A leading champion of that view, Martin S. Feldstein of Harvard, who is an economic adviser to Vice President George Bush, the Republican candidate in the U.S. presidential election campaign, earlier stated the deficit-dollar linkage this way: "When the government borrows on a vast scale, it creates a vacuum in the domestic capital market that sucks in capital from abroad."

The increased demand for dollar securities causes the value of the dollar to rise, and that brings about an enlarged trade deficit. Mr. Feldstein's policy advice to Mr. Bush flows from this analysis: Announce a credible plan for eliminating the budget deficit in five years; that will bring down interest rates, reduce the value of the dollar relative to other currencies and eliminate the trade deficit.

But Mr. Bush has yet to produce a budget plan that the markets find credible. Neither has his Democratic opponent, Michael S. Dukakis.

Does the likelihood of a continued loose fiscal policy, which would have to be offset by a tight money policy, explain the rally? See RALLY, Page 15

Inflation On Rise In U.S.

But Some Signs Are Encouraging

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — U.S. wholesale prices accelerated in August, the government announced Friday, but analysts said the figures overstated the severity of inflation.

Wholesale prices rose a brisk 0.6 percent in August, adjusted for seasonal variations, after a 0.5 percent gain in July, as measured by the Producer Price Index, compiled by the Labor Department.

Energy prices rose at the fastest clip since April, but food costs posted only moderate gains, according to the figures.

If the August increase held for 12 consecutive months, inflation at the wholesale level would amount to 6.9 percent, more than triple the 2.2 percent price rise in 1987.

However, analysts pointed out that the accelerated increase in the index for August was coupled with a moderate 0.3 percent rise in its core rate, the index excluding food and energy prices.

"The figure suggests that for the immediate future, the worst on inflation is over," said F. Ward McCarthy, chief financial economist at Merrill Lynch Capital Markets.

Because food and energy costs fluctuate widely from month to month, most analysts look to prices for other goods as a better indication of true inflation.

Food prices one step short of the retail level were up a moderate 0.4 percent, the same as in July and another indication that the effects of the drought are moderating, after steep rises in May and June.

Financial markets showed muted reaction to the figures, reinforcing the view that they may not necessarily signal an inflationary spiral.

The price report had "something for everybody," said Robert Diel, senior economist for The Northern Trust Co. of Chicago. "Those who wanted evidence of further inflation got that in the 0.6 percent total. Those who didn't, got that in the 0.3 percent less food and energy."

For the first eight months of 1988, the Producer Price Index for finished goods was up a seasonally adjusted 4.3 percent on an annual basis.

Although the overall August rise was the steepest since an identical 0.6 percent gain in March, there were optimistic signs.

Passenger car prices, which had risen steeply early in the summer, were up 0.3 percent last month. Clothing costs, after soaring earlier in the year, were little changed.

Among food costs, a sharp 12.6 percent rise for eggs and a 9.6 percent gain for vegetables were offset by a 6.4 percent drop in fruit prices and by declines for rice, chicken and beef.

Analyst Donald Ratajczak of See INFLATE, Page 15



Serving a customer at the Neiman-Marcus outlet in Beverly Hills: Sprucing up a valued image.

Looking for Neiman-Marcus Luster

Venerable Chain's New Owners Seek a Way Ahead

By Claudia H. Deutsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Philip M. Hawley thought he was giving up some sparkling jewels last summer, when Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc. spun off its specialty stores into a publicly traded company called the Neiman-Marcus Group Inc.

Sales and profits at the stores had been climbing steadily for nearly a decade. Moreover, to hear Mr. Hawley tell it, Carter Hawley had been pumping money into sales promotion, maintenance, all of the things needed to keep an expensive store's image gleaming.

"These were inherently strong and dynamic businesses," said Mr. Hawley, Carter Hawley's chairman and chief executive.

Apparently, however, one man's gleam is another's tarnish. To the executives of General Cinema Corp., which owns nearly 60 percent of the Neiman-Marcus Group's stock, the Neiman-Marcus chain is like an aristocratic old estate that has fallen on hard times. The good name is there, they say, but everything has gone a bit to seed.

"I personally went through all the stores with the exception of maybe two or three," said Robert J. Tarr Jr., president and chief operating officer of both General Cinema and Neiman-Marcus Group. His conclusion: "The chain had been suffering from a lack of cash infusions."

Since then, Neiman-Marcus Group has been sprucing up the 81-year-old Neiman-Marcus chain, which accounts for 75 percent of the group's sales. The group also owns Bergdorf-Goodman, an exclusive specialty store in New York, and Contempo Casuals, a chain of more than 200 stores catering to young women.

It is refurbishing stores, retraining sales people and otherwise spending money in hopes of increasing sales per square foot immediately and increasing market share.

The expenditures, coupled with newly conservative accounting practices and depressed sales in much of the retailing industry, have meant sharp

See NEIMAN, Page 13

Disney Makes Hostile Offer For Polaroid

NEW YORK — Roy E. Disney, through a unit of his Shamrock Holdings Inc., ended weeks of friendly overtures to Polaroid Corp. with a hostile bid Friday that values the company at about \$3 billion. Analysts said the offer was unlikely to be the last for Polaroid.

The bid of \$42 a share, announced in an advertisement, is slightly higher than a previous friendly offer of \$40 a share by Shamrock Acquisition III Inc. The instant-camera maker's board rejected that offer.

Shamrock's hostile bid is contingent upon financing, and it identified Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and Wertheim Schroder & Co. as dealer managers for the offer. A Shamrock spokesman said the company was not concerned about charges related to insider trading filed this week against Drexel by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Excluding 9.7 million shares in an employee stock-ownership plan that Shamrock is contesting, Polaroid has 61.9 million shares outstanding. The bid values that stock at about \$2.6 billion. Shamrock already owns 5 million Polaroid's shares.

The offer does leave open the option of a friendly merger. If Polaroid is willing to meet Shamrock's conditions for shares in the stock plan, the bid would rise to \$44 a share.

If the bid is successful, Shamrock said, it would halt Polaroid's plan to enter the conventional 35mm film business and concentrate research and development efforts on the core business of producing instant cameras.

In Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Friday, Polaroid said its board and management would consider the bid from Shamrock and base their decision on the best interests of all shareholders. The company also said it planned to proceed with a plan to improve profitability.

Eugene Glazer, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds, said he believed there would be another, higher offer for Polaroid.

"The thing that I'm sensing is that this doesn't sound like an awfully sound, overwhelming offer," Mr. Glazer said. "There seem to be too many conditions."

In addition to the condition on financing, the offer is subject to the tender of 90 percent of Polaroid shares outside the stock plan. Shamrock is engaged in litigation with Polaroid over shares in the plan. A trial on the issue is set for Oct. 19.

Shamrock said that if the issue was not resolved before Oct. 6, the date its bid expires, it may reduce the offer to \$40 a share.

If the current tender offer is not successful, Shamrock may decide to seek control of Polaroid through a proxy fight, or share purchases, it said.

An analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities, Alex Henderson, said the tender offer increased the likelihood that Polaroid would seek a friendly buyer. He said other potential buyers had held back probably because Shamrock had made only proposals, instead of solid offers.

Maxwell Seeks Talks on Terms For Macmillan

NEW YORK — Maxwell Communication Corp., one of two bidders for the U.S. publishing group Macmillan Inc., said Friday that it was willing to discuss increasing its offer.

The \$80-per-share offer by the British-based flagship of Robert Maxwell has been rejected by Macmillan as inadequate. Macmillan has also rejected earlier bids from Robert M. Bass Group.

Mr. Maxwell said he was prepared to consider, subject to conditions, raising his alternative offer for Macmillan's information subsidiary, Macmillan Information, to \$1.4 billion from \$1.1 billion. But he reiterated his primary wish to acquire all of Macmillan.

Macmillan stock closed at \$83.875, up \$3.235 from Thursday's close, on the New York Stock Exchange.

The U.S. vs. Drexel: SEC Action Seen as Just the Beginning

In Charges Over One Client, The Gist of a Complex Case

By Scot J. Paltrow
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.'s dealings in the stock of one of its big clients, Wickes Cos., figure prominently in the sweeping insider trading lawsuit filed against Drexel by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The suit, the largest securities fraud case ever brought by the SEC, involves many prominent Drexel clients. In its 184 pages, the SEC complaint outlines one tortuous, covert transaction after another in which the giant Wall Street firm allegedly engaged in insider trading, defrauded clients, falsified records and manipulated stock prices.

The allegations involving Drexel's dealings with Wickes provide good examples of how several types of allegedly illegal schemes worked.

Wickes, a diversified lumber and building-products company based in Santa Monica, California, has been an investment banking client of Drexel since Wickes emerged from Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization in 1985 under the leadership of its chairman and chief executive, Sanford C. Sigoloff.

Drexel currently is representing Wickes' management in its planned leveraged buyout of the company.

As with the other Drexel clients listed in the complaint, Wickes is not accused of any wrongdoing. Instead, the SEC alleges that Wickes and other clients were victims of Drexel's covert stock dealings.

The Wickes examples also highlight one of the suit's main themes: The SEC claims that Drexel repeatedly used Ivan F. Boesky, the Wall Street stock speculator, and com-

Shareholder Suits Possible, as Are Criminal Charges

By Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As vast as the government's securities fraud and insider trading case against Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. is, the legal troubles of the Wall Street investment firm may be just beginning.

Lawyers representing investors said Thursday that they expected the Securities and Exchange Commission complaint to prompt a series of civil actions against Drexel by disgruntled shareholders of companies whose stocks were inflated by Drexel's alleged actions.

More important, the clock is running on the filing of criminal charges by Rudolph W. Ginianni, the U.S. attorney in Manhattan.

That is because the SEC action forces U.S. prosecutors to disclose within a few days whether they will soon seek a criminal indictment.

The prosecutors, who have been conducting a criminal investigation that is parallel to the SEC's civil investigation, are expected to make their plans known as early as next week.

Their disclosure will come as a response to a demand made by lawyers for Drexel and other defendants to gain access to the SEC's evidence and witnesses, including Ivan F. Boesky, the arbitrator convicted for his role in the recent Wall Street insider trading scandal.

Mr. Boesky cooperated in the investigation that led to the SEC complaint against Drexel.

"The interplay between the Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. attorney's office has become a key element of the case," said John C. Coffee Jr., a professor

See INQUIRY, Page 13

The Cast of Characters

Michael Milken The 42-year-old head of Drexel Burnham's high-yield bond department. Has almost single-handedly made "junk bonds" financing one of the principal tools used to finance corporate takeovers. Born in Los Angeles, the son of an accountant. Attended the University of California at Berkeley, where he majored in mathematics. Received M.B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. Joined Drexel's Philadelphia office in 1969 as a part-time computer analyst while finishing second year of M.B.A. program. Became head of Drexel's emerging bond department in 1971. Described as an exceedingly driven man who puts in 18-hour workdays. Lives in Encino, Calif., with his wife and two children. Personal fortune has been estimated at more than \$500 million.



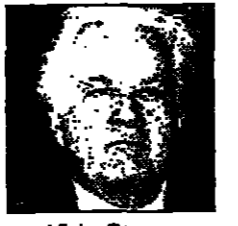
Michael Milken

Lovell L. Milken Brother of Michael Milken. An attorney. Works in Los Angeles office of Drexel's high-yield bond department.

Cary J. Mautzsch A senior equity trader in New York for Drexel's high-yield bond department.

Pamela R. Mozert A trader based in Los Angeles for Drexel's high-yield bond department.

Victor Posner Miami-based financier. Dropped out of school when he was 13 and worked with his father, a Russian immigrant. Started selling real estate in Baltimore as a teen-ager, and became a millionaire by the time he was 25. Known for collecting companies, often through unorthodox takeovers, the 69-year-old executive now controls some 40 public companies. Personal fortune estimated at \$180 million. Pled no contest last September to 10 Federal tax fraud counts for inflating the value of land he donated to a religious school.



Victor Posner

Steven M. Posner The 45-year-old son of Victor Posner. Vice chairman and a director of the Pennsylvania Engineering Corporation.

Ivan F. Boesky The 51-year-old one-time king of Wall Street's arbitrageurs. Son of a Russian immigrant who owned a chain of delicatessens in Detroit. Started earning money when he was 13 by driving an ice cream truck. Completed the Detroit College of Law in 1964. In 1975, began the first of many independent brokerage houses devoted entirely to arbitrage. Personal fortune was estimated at some \$200 million at its peak. Agreed to pay \$100 million in 1986 to settle civil charges relating to insider trading. Has been serving a three-year prison sentence since March after pleading guilty in the scandal.

Mr. Posner, his son Steven and the Posner controlled-Pennsylvania Engineering Corp. were named Wednesday in a civil suit filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission against Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. The suit accuses Drexel, a Wall Street brokerage house, and Michael Milken, head of Drexel's junk bond department, of insider trading, stock market manipulation and fraud.

The charges against the Posners relate to alleged stock "parking" by Drexel — in which the brokerage is said to have illegally concealed the Posners' ownership of certain stocks — and to allegedly fraudulent deal-

Victor Posner's Fortunes Again Approach a Turning Point

By Linda Williams
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Victor Posner, the 69-year-old Baltimore native who began his climb to riches helping his Russian immigrant father run a chain of grocery stores, is again a suspect in a case of alleged financial misconduct.

This time the charges stem from the most intense investigation of insider trading conducted by the U.S. government. They come at a time when key parts of the corporate raider's financial empire are disintegrating. And he is still smoldering from an eight-year battle against U.S. charges of tax evasion.

Maxwell Seeks Talks on Terms For Macmillan

NEW YORK — Maxwell Communication Corp., one of two bidders for the U.S. publishing group Macmillan Inc., said Friday that it was willing to discuss increasing its offer.

The \$80-per-share offer by the British-based flagship of Robert Maxwell has been rejected by Macmillan as inadequate. Macmillan has also rejected earlier bids from Robert M. Bass Group.

Mr. Maxwell said he was prepared to consider, subject to conditions, raising his alternative offer for Macmillan's information subsidiary, Macmillan Information, to \$1.4 billion from \$1.1 billion. But he reiterated his primary wish to acquire all of Macmillan.

Macmillan stock closed at \$83.875, up \$3.235 from Thursday's close, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Disney Makes Hostile Offer For Polaroid

NEW YORK — Roy E. Disney, through a unit of his Shamrock Holdings Inc., ended weeks of friendly overtures to Polaroid Corp. with a hostile bid Friday that values the company at about \$3 billion. Analysts said the offer was unlikely to be the last for Polaroid.

The bid of \$42 a share, announced in an advertisement, is slightly higher than a previous friendly offer of \$40 a share by Shamrock Acquisition III Inc. The instant-camera maker's board rejected that offer.

Shamrock's hostile bid is contingent upon financing, and it identified Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and Wertheim Schroder & Co. as dealer managers for the offer. A Shamrock spokesman said the company was not concerned about charges related to insider trading filed this week against Drexel by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Excluding 9.7 million shares in an employee stock-ownership plan that Shamrock is contesting, Polaroid has 61.9 million shares outstanding. The bid values that stock at about \$2.6 billion. Shamrock already owns 5 million Polaroid's shares.

The offer does leave open the option of a friendly merger. If Polaroid is willing to meet Shamrock's conditions for shares in the stock plan, the bid would rise to \$44 a share.

If the bid is successful, Shamrock said, it would halt Polaroid's plan to enter the conventional 35mm film business and concentrate research and development efforts on the core business of producing instant cameras.

In Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Friday, Polaroid said its board and management would consider the bid from Shamrock and base their decision on the best interests of all shareholders. The company also said it planned to proceed with a plan to improve profitability.

Eugene Glazer, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds, said he believed there would be another, higher offer for Polaroid. "The thing that I'm sensing is that this doesn't sound like an awfully sound, overwhelming offer," Mr. Glazer said. "There seem to be too many conditions."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Sept. 9	Sept. 8	Sept. 7
American dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
British pound	1.6250	1.6250	1.6250
French franc	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596
German mark	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Japanese yen	163.89	163.89	163.89
Swiss franc	1.4835	1.4835	1.4835
Italian lira	2.0361	2.0361	2.0361
Spanish peseta	166.37	166.37	166.37
Dutch guilder	3.7603	3.7603	3.7603
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	200.48
Belgian franc	36.363	36.363	36.363
Australian dollar	1.5248	1.5248	1.5248
New Zealand dollar	1.2746	1.2746	1.2746
Canadian dollar	1.2972	1.2972	1.2972
South African rand	1.4664	1.4664	1.4664
Israeli sheqel	3.4834	3.4834	3.4834
South Korean won	200.48	200.48	200.48
Hong Kong dollar	7.7556	7.7556	7.7556
Singapore dollar	1.3678	1.3678	1.3678
Thai baht	50.341	50.341	50.341
Indonesian rupiah	1660.00	1660.00	1660.00
Philippine peso	48.683	48.683	48.683
Malaysian ringgit	2.3361	2.3361	2.3361
Chinese yuan	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364

Changes in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rates to other centers. New York rates of 3 P.M. C. Commercial time; D. To buy one pound; C. To buy one dollar; N.A. Not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 1000
Australian dollar	1.5248	152.48	1524.8
Canadian dollar	1.2972	129.72	1297.2
French franc	6.5596	655.96	6559.6
German mark	1.9364	193.64	1936.4
Japanese yen	163.89	16389	163890
Swiss franc	1.4835	148.35	1483.5
Italian lira	2.0361	203.61	2036.1
Spanish peseta	166.37	16637	166370
Dutch guilder	3.7603	376.03	3760.3
Portuguese escudo	200.48	20048	200480
Belgian franc	36.363	3636.3	36363
Australian dollar	1.5248	152.48	1524.8
New Zealand dollar	1.2746	127.46	1274.6
Canadian dollar	1.2972	129.72	1297.2
South African rand	1.4664	146.64	1466.4
Israeli sheqel	3.4834	348.34	3483.4
South Korean won	200.48	20048	200480
Hong Kong dollar	7.7556	775.56	7755.6
Singapore dollar	1.3678	136.78	1367.8
Thai baht	50.341	5034.1	50341
Indonesian rupiah	1660.00	166000	1660000
Philippine peso	48.683	4868.3	48683
Malaysian ringgit	2.3361	233.61	2336.1
Chinese yuan	1.9364	193.64	1936.4

Source: Reuters Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Union Bank of Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAH (Bahrain, Saudi Arabia); Goldman (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Rate	30-day	60-day	90-day
Prime rate	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%
1-month T-bill	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
3-month T-bill	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%
6-month T-bill	8.2		

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices as well as the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect gains or losses elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High Low, and various stock symbols and prices.

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Big 3 U.S. Automakers To Join in Research On Plastic Materials

DETROIT -- General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. said Friday that they would begin the U.S. auto industry's first joint research into plastic composite materials for use in cars.

De Benedetti to Set Up A Company in Portugal

LISBON -- Carlo de Benedetti is planning to set up a holding company in Portugal, according to a representative of the Italian financier's Spanish company, Cofir SA.

Spot Commodities

Commodity Today Prev. 12/31/87. Aluminum, lb 1.43 1.43. Copper, lb 1.19 1.19.

London Commodities

SUGAR 12/31/87. SUGAR 12/31/87. SUGAR 12/31/87. SUGAR 12/31/87.

Rolls-Royce Gets Order For Helicopter Engine

LONDON -- Rolls-Royce PLC, the British aircraft-engine maker, said Friday that it had won a \$400 million (\$680 million) contract with its French partner, Societe Turbomeca, to supply engines for the new English-Italian EH-101 helicopter.

U.S. Treasuries

3-month bill 7.25 7.25. 6-month bill 7.50 7.50. 1-year bill 7.75 7.75.

Japan Steel Firms Restore Dividend

TOKYO -- Japan's five biggest steel companies will resume paying an interim dividend in the current financial year, for the first time since 1985-86, because of an expected recovery in business, company spokesmen said Friday.

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Dutch Banks Study Possible Merger

By Ronald van de Krol
Special to the Herald Tribune
AMSTERDAM — Nederlandse Middenstandsbank and the state-owned Postbank NV announced Friday that they were studying various forms of cooperation, including a full merger.

In a short statement, the banks said they had "decided to analyze whether some kind of cooperation would be beneficial and feasible." The study is expected to take several months, the statement said. The banks are the fourth and fifth largest in the Netherlands. If they were to merge, the resulting institution would still rank fourth in the country, with a combined balance sheet of 135.3 billion guilders (\$65 billion) based on the two banks' 1987 figures.

But a merged institution would significantly narrow the lead held by the three biggest Dutch banks, Abn-Amro, Nederland, and Rabobank cooperative and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV. Third-ranked Amro had a balance sheet total of 143.93 billion guilders in 1987. A spokesman for Postbank, which is owned by the government but scheduled to be partially privatized by late 1990, said a full merger was one option that it and NMB would investigate. But, he cautioned, "the study may result in nothing in the end, or just cooperation in certain business areas only."

mantling of internal trade barriers in the European Community by the end of 1992. The largest Dutch bank, ABN, has an extensive network of European branches and may be able to stand alone after 1992, analysts said. Its latest reported balance sheet totaled 150.86 billion guilders. But NMB and Postbank, with balance sheet totals of 80.15 billion guilders and 55.2 billion guilders, respectively, need to grow to compete effectively, they said. Analysts noted that although the Postbank does not operate outside the Netherlands, a partnership with NMB, which has 35 offices in 17 foreign countries, would give both banks the "critical mass" needed to compete in Europe after all remaining restrictions on European capital flows have been lifted.

"NMB and the Postbank make a good fit," an analyst at a competitor in Amsterdam said. "NMB is strong in commercial lending, and the Postbank is a natural in private banking because money can be deposited and withdrawn at post offices." In their joint statement, NMB and the Postbank said the study on cooperation would be conducted on the assumption that both banks would retain their "specific characteristics" in selling products and services to clients. The Dutch government, which turned Postbank into a commercially run bank in 1986, intends to sell the bank in stages, with the first tranche of shares to be sold by the end of 1990. Five million Dutch people — about one in every three citizens — hold private accounts at the bank. Until now, the bank has been barred by law from commercial lending and securities trading.

After the new conference was scheduled on Friday, a Nissan spokesman was asked about the possibility of a joint venture with Ford. "We have an announcement about that on Monday," he declined further comment. U.S. auto industry publications have speculated that a Ford-Nissan minivan would be built at a site in Ohio, on which Ford recently took a purchase option. Nissan confirmed that Governor Richard F. Celeste of Ohio would be at the news conference on Monday. Ford was selling a rear-wheel-drive minivan, the Aerostar, for the past several years. It is less popular than front-wheel-drive minivans offered by Chrysler Corp. The Ford-Nissan minivan would be front-wheel-drive and would be offered in the United States by Nissan and Ford dealers, the press reports said. A minivan project, if undertaken, would be Ford's second U.S. venture with a Japanese automaker. Ford owns 25 percent of Mazda Motor Corp., which builds a Mazda-designed car called the Ford Probe at the Flat Rock, Michigan, plant owned by its U.S. manufacturing unit. The first car produced by a Japanese-style assembly operation in the United States and sold by a Big Three automaker was the Chevrolet Nova, built at the General Motors-Toyota joint venture plant in Fremont, California.

Lotus Statement Pressures Stock

NEW YORK — Lotus Development Corp., the computer software developer, said Friday that sales in the third quarter, ending Sept. 30, may fall below the \$122.1 million recorded in the second quarter, but declined to comment on earnings prospects. A spokesman said Lotus had had a seasonal sales slowdown, particularly in Europe. Lotus' stock price fell 75 cents to \$17 in over-the-counter trading on Friday after several analysts cut third-quarter earnings estimates. The lowest analysts' estimates, 25 cents per share, would compare with 38 cents in the second quarter.

INQUIRY: Legal Troubles

(Continued from first finance page) of securities and criminal law at Columbia University. Some criminal defense lawyers viewed the timing as a sign that the two investigations were not being coordinated. "I think the timing is bizarre," said Thomas Puccio, a former federal prosecutor who is now a defense attorney in white-collar cases for Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCoy. "It seems to me that it has become chaotic and not coordinated when one enforcement agency brings a complaint and the other doesn't do anything." Gary G. Lynch, head of the SEC's enforcement division, declined to comment about the Drexel case specifically, but he said relations between the commission and the U.S. attorney remained close.

In its civil complaint on Wednesday, the SEC charged that Drexel and four employees, including Michael Milken, the head of its junk bond department, had violated several federal securities laws. The government's charges include illegal insider trading, defrauding clients, manipulating stock prices and failing to keep adequate records. In the criminal investigation, a federal grand jury in Manhattan is set to hear evidence at least until Sept. 30. The schedule, defense lawyers feel, implies that Mr. Giuliani will not seek criminal charges against Drexel or its employees until next month at the earliest.

While defense lawyers said Thursday that the Securities and Exchange Commission's case lacked merit, other legal experts said the U.S. agency had outlined a strong case against Drexel. "Conceding that the government has one critical witness whose credibility is suspect, he is telling a story that can easily be corroborated by other events," Mr. Coffey said after reading the SEC complaint. Harvey J. Goldschmidt, a securities professor at Columbia University, said the government's case was "very strong." He said the SEC charges, painting a broad pattern of alleged violations, strongly suggested that the U.S. attorney would seek to charge employees of Drexel with racketeering. Once convicted of criminal racketeering, defendants may be required to forfeit all of their interests in the enterprise that employed them. In the case of Drexel employees, such a penalty could force executives to surrender the millions of dollars they have invested in the firm.

It Started With a Letter

(Los Angeles Times Service) On May 22, 1985, an anonymous letter arrived at the headquarters of Merrill Lynch & Co. in New York's financial district. No one realized then that the one-page letter, typed in broken English, would help unravel the biggest insider trading scandal in history. Allegations in the letter started an internal inquiry at Merrill Lynch, which led to a Swiss bank in the Bahamas. U.S. authorities followed the trail to Dennis B. Levine, an investment banker with Drexel Burnham Lambert in New York. When Mr. Levine was confronted by the SEC in May 1986, he cut a deal with the commission and the U.S. attorney's office in Manhattan, agreeing to provide information about the Wall Street professionals who had helped him make \$12.6 million from illegal trading on inside information. Mr. Levine was released on parole Thursday from a Manhattan halfway house for federal prisoners. He had served 18 months of a two-year sentence for securities fraud. His greatest gift to U.S. officials was information about Ivan F. Boesky, the speculator who had used tips from Mr. Levine to collect at least \$50 million from illegal trading. Mr. Boesky agreed to cooperate with the government, implicating people and organizations involved in a sophisticated web of stock-market manipulation. Despite the investigation touched off by the 1985 letter to Merrill Lynch, the allegations it contained never resulted in formal charges against two persons specifically named. According to the letter, two brokers in the Merrill Lynch office in Caracas, Carlos Zubillaga and Max Hofer, were trading on inside information. Compliance officials at Merrill Lynch brought the brokers to New York and questioned them about series of trades. Mr. Zubillaga and Mr. Hofer, according to SEC documents, said their information on planned mergers had come from Brian Campbell, a broker who had left the New York office of Merrill Lynch for another brokerage. Mr. Campbell's biggest client had been Bank Leu International, a Bahamas-based subsidiary of the Swiss bank. Bank Leu had bought thousands of shares of stock in companies that were involved in takeover announcements soon after the purchases. In August 1985, the SEC notified Bank Leu of its inquiry into the Nassau subsidiary's purchase of shares in about 30 concerns. Mr. Levine, the individual behind the bank's suspicious deals, persuaded bank officials to hire American lawyers and convince them that the stocks in question had been purchased on behalf of numerous customers whose accounts were managed by the bank. But the lawyers hired by the bank spotted several holes in the story and persuaded the bankers to tell the truth.

BROKERS: Ruder Testifies

(Continued from page 1) Drexel and choose when it should be filed. The timing was important because a premature filing by the SEC would complicate a continuing criminal probe of Drexel being conducted by the U.S. attorney's office in Manhattan. After drafting the 184-page complaint, Mr. Lynch made his move Wednesday, filing the most sweeping securities fraud case against a major Wall Street firm in the history of the SEC. In its civil action, the SEC charged Drexel, Mr. Milken and others with engaging in a multi-billion-dollar securities fraud scheme involving illegal insider trading, stock price manipulation, falsifying records, rigging corporate takeovers, cheating clients and other charges. Most of the alleged scheme occurred through a secret stock trading arrangement with Mr. Boesky, who is serving a three-year prison term and who cooperated with the investigation, the SEC said. Drexel, Mr. Milken and others have denied the charges. In its letter to clients, Drexel said the SEC charges could lead to fines in the range of \$100 million, a sum that other sources said could be multiplied by numerous private suits that may be filed. One result of the SEC case, congressional sources said, could be to speed an insider trading bill that should reach the House floor on Tuesday. The bill, sponsored by Representative Markey, would increase the maximum prison term for illegal stock-market dealings from five to 10 years, give the SEC authority to pay informants and put additional responsibility on Wall Street firms for supervising employees.

WICKES: The Gist of the Case (Continued from first finance page) In 1986, the suit alleges, Drexel manipulated the price of Wickes common stock, which is listed on the American Stock Exchange. The alleged purpose was to help Wickes redeem an issue of convertible preferred stock. Drexel in 1985 had helped Wickes raise money by underwriting an offering of 8 million shares of preferred stock. Drexel's profits on the transactions allegedly totaled more than \$6.6 million, in addition to a \$1 million investment banking fee earned from Wickes. The SEC contends that by jeopardizing Wickes' takeover attempt and misappropriating confidential information, Drexel defrauded Wickes. Wickes, however, said at the time it made a \$3 million profit when it disposed of its Gypsum shares.

JONATHAN PRUSAC Please call Geneva urgently Tel.: 022/47 30 83

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FUND Annonce de mise en paiement d'un dividende Un dividende intérimaire de U.S. \$2.5 par part sera mis en paiement à partir du 15 septembre 1988, contre remise du coupon no. 10 des certificats au porteur à la BANQUE PRIVÉE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A. Succursale de Luxembourg 20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais - 2535 Luxembourg À partir du 15 septembre 1988, la part sera cotée ex-dividende en bourse de Luxembourg.

NEIMAN: The New Owners Seek a Way Ahead for Venerable Store Chain

(Continued from first finance page) already buzzing with activity. Seven of Neiman's 22 stores are in the midst of top-to-bottom remodeling, nearly all are getting new fixtures, and space is being reallocated; designer sportswear, a highly profitable department, is getting more, as is men's wear, a category that Mr. Tarr said has been "seriously underdeveloped" at Neiman. There are more salespersons on the floor. Promotion and service are getting overhauled, too. Neiman-Marcus is doing more advertising, increasing staff at service departments, emphasizing promotional programs and building up its mail-order business. Analysis approve of what they see happening. "The terrific potential has yet to be realized at the Neiman-Marcus Group in terms of enhancing sales and operating

profits," said Stacy Ruchlamer, an analyst at Shearson Lehman Hutton, "but they are really getting the company rolling again." Mr. Tashjian does not believe the group's stock is a "buy" now because of persistent weak earnings. The stock has been trading around \$15 for several weeks. But he does not think it is a "sell," either. "We expect a recovery in the long term, directly tied to the improvements they are making now," he said. "Neiman-Marcus was being used as a source of cash, and what we are seeing now is a reinvestment on the part of Neiman-Marcus in itself." It is all rather bewildering to Mr. Hawley, who wonders whether the new owners are not busily fixing things that weren't broken. "I've read that we spent too little on sales promotion, that we milked

the specialty stores, that we skimped on maintenance," he said. "It's all pretty difficult for me to understand, particularly since the facts are easily ascertainable from the annual reports." Mr. Hawley noted that from 1981 to 1986, Carter Hawley made \$200 million in capital expenditures on its three specialty store chains, \$140 million of which went to the Neiman-Marcus stores. "How could anyone call Neiman-Marcus a cash cow for us?" Mr. Hawley asked. "We were a net investor to the tune of about \$90 million during those five years." In contrast, he says, the company's department stores, which include the Broadway, Emporium Capwell, Weinstock's and Thalimiers, generated about \$112 million more in cash flow than they absorbed in capital expenditures.

Although more than half of the capital expenditures went to opening new stores, about \$80 million went into existing ones. Mr. Hawley said that maintenance costs at the Neiman-Marcus chain averaged about six-tenths of 1 percent of sales, about average for a specialty store chain. Annual sales promotion budgets ran about 4.1 percent of sales for the Neiman-Marcus stores. Sales for the specialty stores combined grew at an annual compound rate of 17 percent a year in those last five years of Carter Hawley's ownership. A lot of that growth came from opening new stores, but the growth rate for stores that had been open at least a year was still a healthy 7.5 percent. Moreover, profitability went up at an annual compound rate of nearly 30 percent.

OIL & MONEY THE SEARCH FOR STABILITY

THE NINTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE / OIL DAILY CONFERENCE, LONDON, OCTOBER 13-14, 1988

Is the petroleum industry entering a period of stability enhanced by the new ceasefire? How will the prospect of peace in the Gulf affect price trends? How will OPEC's role and influence develop in the short term? Join an outstanding group of political, financial and business leaders from around the world to discuss just what the 1990's has in store for the industry and related fields. We are delighted to announce that Ministers participating include The Hon. John S. Herrington, United States, H.E. Abd al Hadi Muhammad Kandil, Egypt, H.E. Rilwanu Lukman, Nigeria, H.E. Sheik Man al Oteiba, United Arab Emirates and also the Secretary General of OPEC, Professor Dr. Subroto. Senior executives wishing to attend the conference should complete and mail the registration form today.

- OCTOBER 13 KEYNOTE ADDRESS: Professor Dr. Subroto, Secretary General, OPEC. THE WORLD OIL MARKET: THE PRICES IN THE 1990's RETURN TO THE LEVELS OF THE LATE 1970's? Nadine Air Larusne, President, Nafco, Geneva. Hermann T. Franssen, Economic Advisor of H.E. The Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, The Sultanate of Oman. Moderator: John H. Lichtblau, President, Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, New York. COFFEE STRATEGIES FOR THE MAJORS IN THE EARLY 1990's: The U.S. Perspective: Allen E. Murray, Chairman, Mobil Corporation, New York. The European Perspective: Louis Derry, Executive Vice-President, Total Cie Française des Pétroles, Paris. BREAKOUT GROUPS: THE CHALLENGE TO OIL EXPORTERS AND THE OIL SERVICES SECTOR. Delegates select one of the following breakout groups: 1. Structural Change: Oil Demand Trends in Industrial and Developing Countries. Leo Schipper, Head, International Studies, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, California. 2. Fuel Substitution: The Future of Natural Gas. Tom Groten, Managing Director, NV, Nederlandse Gasunie, Groningen. George H. Lawrence, President, American Gas Association, Arlington, VA. 3. How the Oil Service Industry will Respond to 1990's Needs. C. Robert Palmer, Chairman, Rowan Companies Inc., Houston. Ian Wood, Chairman and Managing Director, John Wood Group plc, Aberdeen. LUNCH OPEC IN THE 1990's: AN INCREASING OR DECREASING INFLUENCE? Dr. Alfredo Parra, Managing Director, Petróleos de Venezuela, London. TEA DOWNSTREAM EXPANSION: NEW CHALLENGES. Juan Chacón Guzmán, President, Petroven, Caracas. John Deuss, Chairman, Transworld Oil. Baron Dietrich Smid, Executive Director, Petrofin, S.A., Brussels. Moderator: Nicholas G. Youse, Oil Consultant, London and The Hague. Cocktails

REGISTRATION INFORMATION The fee is £395 (plus VAT at 15% £89.25) or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant that sends a registration form on or before September 26. The fee postmarked on or before September 26 thereafter will be £650 (plus VAT at 15% £97.50). The fee includes lunches, a cocktail reception and post-conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned (less £50 administration charge) on or before cancellation that is postmarked on or before October 3. Cancellations will be charged the full fee later than October 3 will be charged at any time. Substitutions may be made at any time. The sponsor reserves the right to amend the program if necessary. International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH. Tel: (44) 379 2222. Fax: (44) 240 2254.

CONFERENCE LOCATION Inter Continental Hotel, One Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, London W1V 0QY. Tel: (44) 409 3131. Telex: 258535. Fax: (44) 493 3476. A limited number of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. Reservations must be received by September 26. Please contact the hotel directly.

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—**hand delivery	N.Kr. 2,500	776	1,400	700
Portugal	Esc. 26,000	26,780	14,300	7,900
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—***hd.del. Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas. 31,000	21,780	17,000	9,400
—***hd.del. Madrid	Ptas. 45,240	—	22,620	11,310
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr. 2,000	1,276	1,100	600
—**hd.del.	S.Kr. 2,500	776	1,400	700
Switzerland	S.Fr. 455	455	255	141
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	\$ 470	Varies by country	260	145
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$ 620	—	340	190
Central/Latin America	\$ 540	—	295	160

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Boosted by Short Covering

Compiled by Our Staff From Dealers. NEW YORK — The dollar firmed against major currencies Friday, closing just above the 1.85 Deutsche mark level, supported mainly by short covering before the weekend and next week's release of U.S. trade data for July, dealers said.

Dealers said Friday's release of the U.S. Producer Price Index for August, which showed a slight acceleration in the broader measure of inflation, had little impact, as it gave no clear guidance on future trends of interest rates in the United States.

The dollar rose to 1.8510 DM at the close, from 1.8445 DM at Thursday's close, while it inched up to 133.70 yen from Thursday's 133.60. The dollar also rose to 1.5625 Swiss francs from 1.5600 and to 6.2910 French francs from 6.2860.

The British pound fell to \$1.6960 from Thursday's \$1.7005. Dealers said that the inability of the market to push the dollar to new lows, plus the approach of both the weekend and Wednesday's release of U.S. trade data,

London Dollar Rates

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Rate, and Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, French franc, and British pound.

helped trigger the covering of short dollar positions.

"A couple of people bit the bullet here and had to buy the dollar back," said Robert White of First Interstate Bank.

Views were mixed on the dollar's likely trend next week. "It looks like we'll have a slightly softer dollar by the next term," said Earl Johnson, vice president of foreign exchange at Harris Bank in Chicago.

A London dealer said the U.S. inflation data "showed no clear guidance on trends on U.S. rates," adding that "the dollar may move narrowly until U.S. trade data next week unless there are significant official remarks."

At the London close, the dollar had eased to 1.8476 DM from

1.8480 DM at Thursday's close, and to 133.57 yen from 133.85. Against the Swiss franc, the dollar had finished slightly weaker at 1.5605 from Thursday's 1.5625, while it declined to 6.2900 French francs from Thursday's 6.2975.

Some operators had built up short dollar positions overnight on remarks by David Mulford, the assistant U.S. Treasury secretary, and reported comments from a Bank of Japan official in New York.

Mr. Mulford told a foreign-exchange conference in New York that the United States still believed a dollar rise that destabilized the global adjustment process could be counterproductive. (Reuters, UPI)

New York gold futures plummeted Friday to the lowest level since March 1987 on rapid-fire selling spurred by fresh deflationary pressure from cheaper crude oil and grains and negative views about U.S. wholesale prices for August, Reuters reported.

October delivery gold on the commodity exchange sank to \$422.00 an ounce before closing the day at \$423.10, a net loss of \$7.70.

Thatcher Backs Lawson On Interest-Rate Increase

GLASGOW — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has strongly defended a decision by Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, to slow Britain's consumer demand by raising interest rates. Mrs. Thatcher asserted that Mr. Lawson's move was necessary. She said it was in everyone's interest to encourage saving.

Mr. Lawson's policies have come under increasing criticism in the past 10 days after the announcement of a record monthly trade deficit for July, fueled by strong consumer demand for imported goods, led to a sharp decline in the pound and prompted Mr. Lawson to raise the Bank of England money-market lending rate by one percentage point, from 11 to 12 percent.

"The government has cut its borrowing to the bone," Mrs. Thatcher said. "Indeed, last year, we actually repaid debt. And this year, we are likely to repay even more. But the personal sector needs to save, too."

She said that although the strength of investment was encouraging, the rapid growth in consumption had led to imports growing much faster than exports, a substantial trade deficit and too much borrowing financed by too much borrowing at a time when savings had fallen sharply.

Rise Seen in Japan's August Trade Surplus

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus for August, to be announced Monday, is likely to be up to \$1 billion higher than a year earlier, but it has not snapped out of its long-term downward trend, economists say.

"I cannot see any significant change in the downward trend," said Soichi Enkyo, an economist at Bank of Tokyo Ltd., referring to the long-term situation.

August exports will be firm, however, and the recent rapid growth of imports will slow, he said.

A bigger surplus would mark the second consecutive month of gains, after declines for 14 months.

Economists predicted that the unadjusted surplus in August would be \$5.8 billion to \$6.1 billion, compared with \$5.15 billion a year earlier.

UBS/Phillips & Drew International Ltd. That, along with more aggressive marketing of new products and expansion in new areas overseas, is likely to boost the value of August exports, he added.

Mr. Pike said that although Japanese companies were investing more abroad, factory and equipment needs were being sourced back to suppliers in Japan.

The yen's recent weakness also has encouraged Japanese manufacturers to raise the prices of goods they ship abroad, several economists said.

They agreed that the rate of growth of imports was likely to slow in August, mainly because of a drop in Japanese purchases of crude oil.

Oil imports were active before the end of July because of a rise in Japan's oil import tax on Aug. 1 and there was a reaction to this in

August, said David Gerstenhaber of Morgan Stanley International Ltd.

Purchases of fuels account for nearly one-fourth of Japanese imports.

Although Japan's overall trade surplus may rise in August, its imbalance with the United States should drop for the eighth consecutive month, several economists said.

"Exports to the United States on a volume basis are declining, especially from slower car shipments, and this should continue," Mr. Enkyo said.

In July, the bilateral surplus fell about \$300 million from a year earlier, to \$4.49 billion.

Rocard Sees G-7 Disunity

PARIS — Global economic cooperation is becoming increasingly difficult as Group of Seven countries are following more self-centered interest rate policies, Prime Minister Michel Rocard was quoted Friday as saying.

"What we are seeing now is a growing incapacity to act in a concerted way with the United States, Japan and West Germany when faced with more and more nationalist interest rate policies," he said in an interview published in the magazine L'Expansion.

A spokesman for Mr. Rocard said the interview was correctly reported.

Mr. Rocard again criticized U.S. trade rules, saying "their hypocrisy is flagrant." He said the United States practiced free trade only in sectors where U.S. business is not significant.

France has threatened retaliation against parts of the U.S. trade bill, with agriculture a central point of contention.

Analysts said France's anger at the trend toward higher interest rates worldwide has been evident since it was forced to reverse its policy of lowering interest rates to encourage growth and create jobs. The Bank of France raised key interest rates by a quarter point on Aug. 25 to help keep pace with higher rates in West Germany.

But the franc fell to a six-month low against the mark at its official fix on Thursday, at 3,406 francs. On Friday, it steadied and was fixed at 3,398 francs.

RALLY: No Lack of Explanations for Dollar's Climb

(Continued from first finance page) recent dollar rally? Is this a replay of the original Reagan mix of a loose fiscal-tight money policy, which sent the dollar soaring and, as Mr. Feldstein argued, greatly increased the trade deficit?

But as Shafiqul Islam, senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, notes, some economists dispute the link between the federal budget deficit and high American interest rates.

Others dismiss the high rates as the main force that drove the dollar up, and still others challenge both linkages. For his part, Mr. Islam offers as the explanation of dollar swings what he calls the "policy-performance-confidence mix."

That is, the combined changes in American and other monetary policies, the performance of national economies and the state of confidence in the markets.

In his view, presented in a study for Princeton's International Finance Section, the dollar's value is determined in speculative markets, such as stocks and bonds, with market psychology critically influencing the way traders respond to data on all variables.

Any new information — about growth, inflation, unemployment, the intentions of policy makers, election polls — can affect the dollar.

Lately, senior American officials have been saying that the dollar is now fairly priced.

They do not want to see interest rates climb further, lest securities markets be clobbered. Inflation fears are lessening; the gold price has been slipping and the oil price dropping. Henry Kaufman, former managing director of Salomon Brothers Inc. and now head of his own investment advisory concern,

says the dollar's range is now between 135 and 175 yen, and between 1.75 and 1.88 Deutsche marks.

The rise in unemployment has given the Fed breathing room. There is less likelihood of another run-up in interest rates or the dollar in the short term.

This should pacify financial markets and avoid downward pressure on the economy.

Won Falls Against Dollar

SEOUL — The won retreated slightly against the dollar Friday after its appreciation Thursday pushed its rise for the year to over 10 percent for the first time. The currency was fixed at 720.40 won to the dollar Friday after it jumped Thursday from 720.80 to 720.30.

INFLATE: U.S. Prices Accelerate

(Continued from first finance page) Georgia State University said fruit trees stressed by the summer heat had produced their fruit early. As for meats, the 0.6 percent dip in beef prices was more moderate than the 2.2 percent July decline as pastures began to recover from the drought in the Midwest and farmers sent fewer animals to slaughter.

Analysis expects meat prices to rise through the winter because of drought-induced summer slaughter.

Mr. Ratajczak said a shortage of unskilled workers in the peak of the summer vacation season contributed to the energy price rise. And analysts expect energy prices generally to level off with the fall in the price of crude oil.

Whole-sale prices for intermediate goods provided another optimistic sign, rising only 0.4 percent, their smallest gain since February. Raw material prices were up a sharp 1.1 percent but had fallen by a like percentage in July.

Economists said that the tempered rise in the core rate of producer prices gave the Federal Reserve Board, the central bank, no reason to sway from a steady monetary policy.

In spite of the encouraging aspects of the price report, Mr. McCarty of Merrill Lynch said, "A 0.6 percent rise in PPI isn't positive no matter how you look at it."

U.S. to Give Trade Figures In a New Way

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department will start next week to present the U.S. trade figures in a format that reduces the size of the monthly deficit.

Beginning with Wednesday's release of trade data for July, the government will issue a single report showing import figures both with and without the insurance and freight costs incurred in delivering goods.

In the past, the figures that strip out those charges have been issued two days after the inclusive figures. The new trade act rescinds a 1979 law that required the release of inclusive figures at least 48 hours before the lower import totals.

Excluding the charges, the U.S. deficit in June was \$11 billion instead of \$12.5 billion.

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the OTC, contains the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including AAW, ADC, ADI, etc.

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Friday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

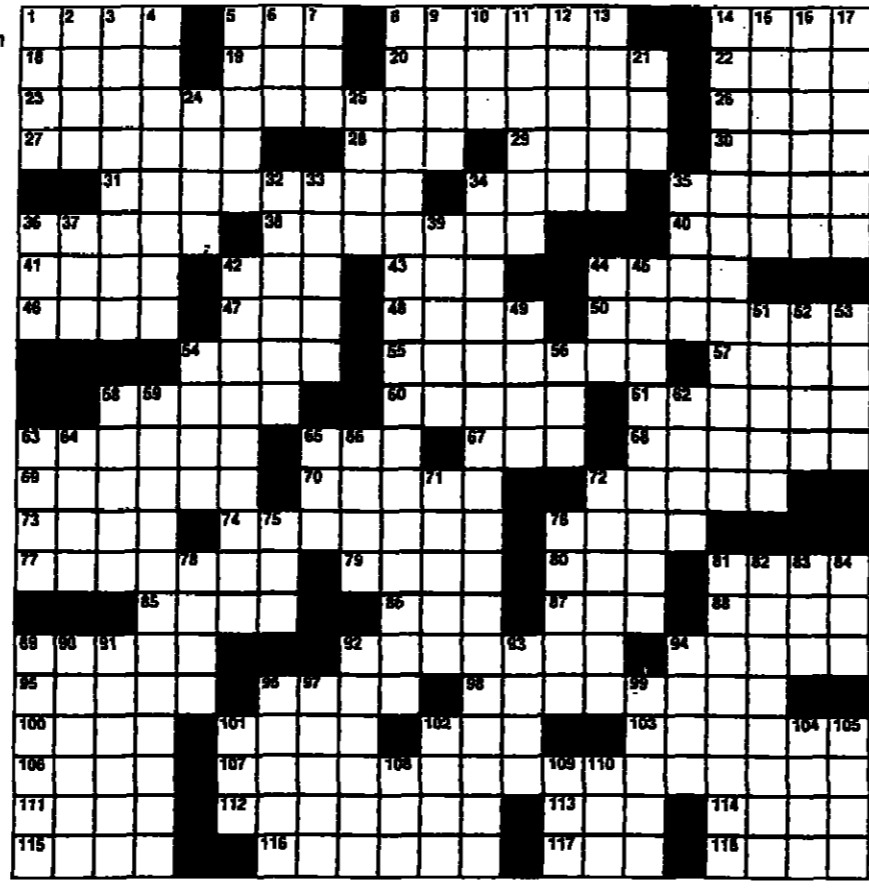
- ACROSS**
- 1 Punier handle
 - 5 Pen
 - 8 Small containers for liquids
 - 14 Rose fruits
 - 18 Hit musical
 - 19 Aunt, in Avila
 - 20 Actor Oscar: 1898-1978
 - 22 Chinese nurse
 - 23 Part of a typing exercise
 - 26 — dixit
 - 27 Gompers or Goldwyn
 - 28 Berliner's 44 Down
 - 29 Brood of pheasants
 - 30 Pep up the punnet
 - 31 Post-physician from Rutherford
 - 34 Cava or contracta preceder
 - 35 Fanfare
 - 36 Alarm
 - 38 Scram
 - 40 Carols
 - 41 Innocent
 - 42 Soil aggregate

- DOWN**
- 1 Book of the Bible
 - 2 Capital of Okinawa
 - 3 Glasses
 - 4 Gentlemen (just below knights)
 - 5 Alley
 - 6 Obsession
 - 7 Tibetan ox
 - 8 Transplant expert
 - 9 Aussie marsupials
 - 10 "Coal-tion" initials
 - 11 "Golden Treasury" item
 - 12 Spritlike
 - 13 Czech industrialist: 1839-1900
 - 14 "— happy land!"
 - 15 Pierce
 - 16 Inventor of first digital calculator
 - 17 Nautical ropes
 - 21 Chop
 - 24 Ubangi feeder
 - 25 Part of a basilica
 - 33 Dangerous mosquito

- ACROSS**
- 43 Misfortune
 - 44 Darling
 - 48 Parrot
 - 47 Norma or Charlotte
 - 48 Troubles
 - 50 Peace pipe
 - 54 Lips
 - 55 Converter
 - 57 Epitaph trio
 - 58 Eschevs
 - 60 Actress Pola
 - 61 Postponed
 - 63 Turkic or Mongolic language
 - 65 Bill
 - 67 Glance
 - 68 — d'hotel
 - 69 Architectural rib
 - 70 Gentle as —
 - 72 Firth in Scotland
 - 73 Tel —
 - 74 Small hand drum
 - 76 Pout
 - 77 Thesmothete
 - 79 Placation
 - 80 MOMA display
 - 81 Small talk
 - 85 Companion of file
 - 86 Curve
 - 87 High degree

- DOWN**
- 34 Longfellow subject
 - 35 Chemical compound
 - 36 Resort
 - 37 "Kindness" container
 - 53 Famed non-welder
 - 54 Havoc
 - 56 Bond
 - 58 Rose
 - 59 Sliced or diced vegetables
 - 62 River in Switzerland
 - 63 Lackaday!
 - 64 Of immediate interest
 - 65 Woolen cap
 - 66 — Longa
 - 67 Paris subway
 - 72 Jazzy Jelly
 - 73 Roll
 - 75 Pique
 - 76 Any sudden aid
 - 78 Western art colony
 - 81 False topazes
 - 82 A Madison Ave. method
 - 83 Ripen
 - 84 Draw
 - 89 Glide
 - 89 Troupial
 - 91 Balkic republic
 - 92 Wallace work
 - 93 Scholar's collar
 - 94 Fly high
 - 96 Clumsy
 - 97 Hindu's brass water vessel
 - 99 Palm leaf
 - 101 Harry's successor
 - 102 Olympian once imprisoned in a jar
 - 104 Island of isolation
 - 105 Ruck
 - 106 Companion of cakes
 - 109 Stray
 - 110 Snooker stick

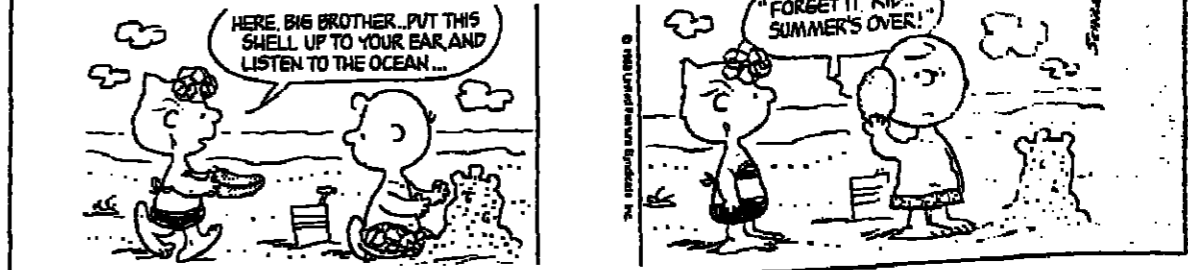
Academe By Barbara Lunder Gillis



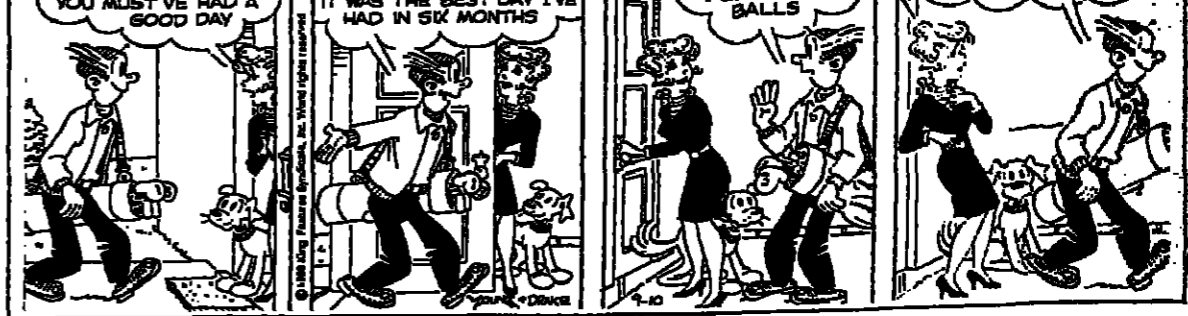
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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

By Josef Joffe. 225 pages. \$19.95. Ballinger Publishing Company, 54 Church Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

BEYOND AMERICAN HEGEMONY

By David P. Calleo. 288 pages. \$20.95. Basic Books, Inc., New York.

Both of these books contend that the Western alliance — both its military wing, NATO, and the overall political cohesion of trans-Atlantic solidarity — is in a crisis, possibly the most fundamental critical turning point in its 40-year history.

Both of these books contend that the Western alliance — both its military wing, NATO, and the overall political cohesion of trans-Atlantic solidarity — is in a crisis, possibly the most fundamental critical turning point in its 40-year history. The two authors agree that the alliance is suffering from what Josef Joffe calls "a surfeit of stability," a success that has lulled many Westerners into taking the status quo for granted and ignoring the effects of Europe's growing self-confidence, new horizons in U.S. thinking and the challenges of Gorbachev's Russia.

The books, in their compelling accounts of developments in the 1980s, are invaluable for anyone

BOOKS

wishing to understand the current debate about what can, or ought to, be done to shore up the collective defense of the West.

Taken together, they are invaluable in illustrating how unwieldy the current debate has become, how distant are the starting points for different arguments. The authors — a West German conservative and an American liberal, each intimately familiar with the other's continent — differ radically in their diagnoses of what is awry in the alliance's evolution and, naturally, in their prescriptions of how to set it right.

Joffe, foreign editor of the Süddeutsche Zeitung, has been closely exposed to politicians' maneuvering. He provides a convincing account of how Social Democrats in West Germany adopted anti-nuclear policies primarily in order to outflank the opposition, not to pursue moral conviction or an East-West strategy.

It is a pertinent example of his overall argument: Surians among the Western allies are related to a protector-client relationship inherent in NATO, symbolized by the irreplaceable U.S. nuclear guar-

antee. Because of this context, Joffe says, European governments always resort to quarrels about Western defense strategy to express their political differences with the United States.

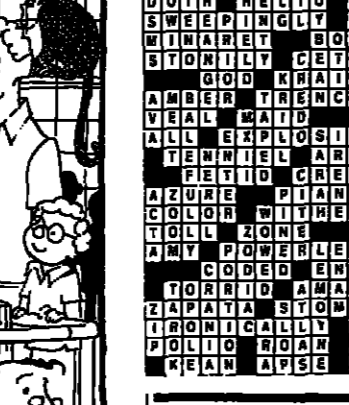
The new political problem, he argues, is the European appetite for détente, fueling resistance to U.S. calls for fiercer defense. But, he concludes, the "alliance imperative" outweighs détente. U.S. officials and taxpayers, bridling at Europeans' need to get along and go along with the Soviet Union, must not let their irritation blur their judgment. Any shift in U.S. policy that indicated a willingness to risk Soviet primacy on the European continent, Joffe argues, is a prescription for defeat.

David Calleo, director of European studies at Johns Hopkins University, argues that the United States is long overdue for a reduction in its military commitments in Europe. U.S. efforts to dominate Western defense, he contends, have blocked domestic and international economic adjustments. While disagreeing with predictions that a militarily overextended United States will follow the British empire into economic collapse, Calleo argues that U.S. deficits, fueled by military spending and lax tax policies, have contributed to world depression and caused alliance rifts. "A reasonable case can be made that America's endemic economic disorder is today a more serious threat to the postwar international liberal order than is any plausible Soviet military aggression," he writes.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



Today, largely thanks to decades of development under a U.S. military protectorate, Europe can afford, in every sense of the word, to develop its own defenses.

Today, largely thanks to decades of development under a U.S. military protectorate, Europe can afford, in every sense of the word, to develop its own defenses. Calleo says. Britain and France, between them, will soon have more than 1,200 strategic nuclear warheads. European countries (and Japan), by spending more on defense and cooperating better, can field enough conventional forces.

U.S. retrenchment, he concludes, would end what he calls a dangerous illusion among both conservative and liberal U.S. foreign policy-makers, that geopolitics are essentially superpower politics.

Both writers' arguments, with their intellectual lucidity, will illuminate developments as the alliance muddles along, struggling with what someone (surely Clausewitz) called "the friction of actual history."

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, Middle East, Oceania, and North America. Columns include location, high, low, and conditions.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 9

Table of world stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Rome, and Zurich. Columns include stock names and prices.

Stocks

Table of stock market data for various companies and indices, including Dow Jones, S&P 500, and various international indices. Columns include index names and values.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 20-11 (80-51). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 20-14 (68-57). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 20-14 (68-57). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 20-14 (68-57). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 20-14 (68-57). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 20-14 (68-57). TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 20-14 (68-57).

POSTCARD

Gold Rush in Indonesia

By Michael Richardson

PONTAIN, Indonesia — Protected from the rain by a sheet of plastic tied over the mine shaft, Mohammed Sanusi crouches by a fire as he waits for the heavy chunks of gold-bearing rock to crack in the embers.

His equipment is a hammer and a steel spike. When he has removed the split rock from the fire and broken it into smaller pieces, he will carry the load down the hill in a bucket to one of the crushers that operate 24 hours a day in this jungle mining community.

The crushers, home-made contraptions fashioned from timber and metal, are driven by small diesel engines carried into Pontain by porters or on motorcycles over a rough trail that winds through the hills from Pleihari in the southeast corner of Kalimantan.

The steel-pulverized piles of the crushers utilize the ore. A flow of muddy water carries the gravel down a chute lined with cotton toweling that catches the heavy particles of gold.

The intense activity at Pontain is just one sign of gold fever that has brought tens of thousands of Indonesians into the jungles, river valleys, mountains and swamps of Kalimantan, Sumatra and Sulawesi in the past couple of years.

There are similar gold rushes in the southern Philippines, parts of Malaysia and the highlands of Papua New Guinea as prospectors and miners — many of them poor farmers, fishermen and laborers — try to strike it rich.

A few have made more money than they ever dreamed was possible. But says Ab Wijatie, a geologist working in Kalimantan, "there's an element of dreaming to it all. That's the effect gold has had on people throughout history."

For Sanusi, 28, the backbreaking labor, some of it at the bottom of a narrow shaft 16 meters deep (about 50 feet) where the gold-bearing rock lies, has not yet yielded a reward. The factories, from shafts of 50 meters of gold he and the other 13 miners in his group have recovered haven't covered the cost of sinking the shaft. "Our boss paid for the timber to line the shaft," he explains. "He gives us food and we recover his costs."

At a nearby shaft, arrangements are different. Jaiman, a 17-year-old

farmer's son from Java, Indonesia's most densely populated island, says he earns 5,000 rupiahs a day (about \$3), as a miner. That's more than double the daily wage he would get as a laborer or minor government official.

Pontain is a straggling settlement of huts. The roofs are an ugly jumble of blue and orange plastic, palm thatch and rusting corrugated tin. Mine shafts, some of them caved in and full of water, pockmark the floor of the valley and its lower flanks. About 300 Indonesians — miners, shopkeepers and their families — live here. Many pan for gold. Conditions are primitive. But Siti Budikus, one of six resident gold buyers, says there is no crime. "Life is hard," she explains, sitting on the floor of her shop behind a pair of scales, "but gold gives poor people hope."

A decision by the government in Jakarta to lift a five-year ban on gold exports in 1986, then grant new exploration contracts to joint venture companies covering more than 35 million hectares (85 million acres), about 19 percent of Indonesia's total land area, triggered a spate of claim jumping.

The central government in Jakarta has sent in police and troops to evict some illegal miners. But more often than not the miners reappear soon afterwards in another part of the same concession.

Several companies have tried to alleviate the problem by letting illegal diggers extract low-grade deposits that are not of primary interest to the concession holders.

One foreign geologist said the joint venture companies would have to learn to live with unauthorized miners. "You'll never stop all the illegal activity in a country as large as Indonesia," he added.

Pierre Bergé: A New Score

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pierre Bergé is famous — even infamous — as Svengali to Yves Saint Laurent. Last week the man who took a shy young artist and molded a global fashion empire, was given a new song to sing by his close friend, Jack Lang, France's culture minister.

Bergé, 57, is to be president of the new Opéra Bastille, a modern complex washed up like a great white whale in the Place de la Bastille. After an awkward birth under successive governments, it is due to open on July 14, 1989 — 200 years after a mob stormed the Bastille prison and started the French Revolution.

"I believe I have been chosen because I have two qualities," says Bergé. "I am not a bad manager after more than 25 years in business. And since the age of 18 I am used to being with artists. Nobody can say of me that I understand only the bottom line."

The young Bergé, brought up in a Protestant family on France's dour west coast, started his career representing the artist Bernard Buffet.

An opera house for the people is Bergé's conception of the Opéra Bastille. That idea comes as much from his avowed leftist leanings as from his sincere love and understanding of music.

"Times have changed. Habits and attitudes are quite different from the 19th century," he says. "People work, they get up early, they don't want to go out to Lipp or Maxim's. Cultured, musical people need more reasonable prices, different hours, ordinary things like a restaurant. They're more into ready-to-wear than politics. Yves Saint Laurent was the first to bring fashion to the people."

Bergé's domain will include the Paris Opéra's existing houses — the Opéra Comique (Salle Favart) and the Opéra, the ornate and gilded Palais Garnier, a tourist landmark that might be said to represent the elitism that Bergé hopes to avoid.

"Perhaps it would have been best to shut it down altogether and open it for visits like the Tour Eiffel," Bergé says with only a hint of irony. In fact, it will continue as the home of the Paris Opéra Ballet under Rudolph Nureyev. Bergé hopes to find a "partner" to take over the Opéra Comique.

"I am not obliged to throw money out of the window," he says. "I have the habit of good management."

He also has the experience of being a small-scale impresario. He produced Peter Shaffer's "Equus" in Paris and in 1977 bought and restored the Théâtre de l'Athénée, which he later sold to a grateful government for one symbolic franc. A concert stage there his "Musical Mondays," a concert showcase for leading opera singers.

Bergé's skill in serving a fashion public is legendary in the business, where the cry goes

up "Find me another Bergé." (Bergé's reply is "Find me another Saint Laurent.") His business acumen put the first designer shop in Manhattan 20 years ago. Yves Saint Laurent in the name evocative of Bergé's background and style — is the biggest name in France in designer ready-to-wear. Last year, in a Machiavellian series of deals, Bergé sold 25 percent of Yves Saint Laurent to the Italian entrepreneur Carlo de Benedetti, then bought out the lucrative fragrance business from Charles of the Ritz for \$630 million. At the end of next year, Yves Saint Laurent International will go public with a projected annual turnover of \$350 million. Bergé's personal fortune is already estimated at \$175 million.

He wears tycoon status lightly. For all his impeccable tailoring, he retains the look of a beady-eyed clerk, which was his father's career in La Rochelle. His suit is looser green tweed, with a whiff of bohemia and a snuff of the country. He enjoys the eccentric pleasures of the very rich: enthusiastically piloting his own helicopter or carriage-driving around the estate he and Saint Laurent own in Normandy.

How does he reconcile the Château Gabriel, the villa and Moroccan gardens in Marrakech, the apartment at the Pierre in New York and the sumptuous Paris home, with his socialism?

"I am not a socialist," he spits the words and bangs his fist. "For me being leftist means having a humanist point of view." In that liberal sense he has taken up the cause of SOS Racisme and its founder, Harlem Désir. "I support them with my spirit, my presence, my money — everything," says Bergé.

He follows a dissertation on benevolent paternalism at the museum de couture, where there have been "no strikes, no stoppages" and indeed no labor unions. His method, he says, is to talk through problems.

"It may not be so easy," he admits, "with the labor unions at the Opéra."

Bergé seems genuinely admired and respected in musical and literary circles. (He has written two books, on Jean Cocteau's drawings and on Jean-Louis Barrault and Madeleine Renaud.) He is a welcome guest in Paris like anyone. Only in the fashion world is the judgment more ambivalent, from people who have faced Bergé's incandescent rage and resent his arrogance.

Insiders suggest that he is a man of passion and instinct, rather than of fine judgment. With surprising candor for a powerful and influential Parisian, he addressed a letter (on YSL notepaper) to fellow captains of industry exhorting them to vote for President François Mitterrand (who invested him with the Légion d'Honneur in 1985).

"It was not prudent, but then I am not a prudent man," says Bergé of the letter, adding that he had already spoken up for Mitterrand in the editorials that he writes in the intellectual monthly Globe.

Bergé also sees himself as a cultural ambassador. Playing Mazurin to his Sun King (Saint Laurent stays at home), Bergé set up the YSL exhibition in Russia, hobnobbed with Raisa Gorbachev, and has been appointed consultant to the Chinese Ministry of Light Industry.

Rumors started to circulate that Bergé was ministrable — and that his support for the Mitterrand government would be rewarded. Is this new appointment the summit of his career?

"You must never look for the summit," he says. "The one thing I wanted to be a writer, and I have never achieved it. Life is a rendezvous that you must always be ready for in love or business."

Pierre Bergé, then 27, met Yves Saint Laurent exactly 30 years ago. Their relationship is at the heart of Bergé's career and character. Bergé has always been judged the father figure, encouraging, building up and holding together a man who was, in Bergé's much-used phrase, "born with a nervous breakdown."

Close friends suggest that the relationship is far more complex than that of puppet and master; that it is the apparently fragile Saint Laurent who is infinitely the stronger, that Bergé dances attendance, indulges him, and that the designer is often the manipulator, jerking Bergé back into line with a ritual trauma.

"I have to look after Yves 26 hours a day," Bergé will say with a mix of irritation and pride. A portrait of Saint Laurent by Warhol dominates his office.

In a period of anguish, Bergé moved out of the Rue de Babylone mansion, which contains the mighty collection of modern art — Braque, Mondrian, Picasso, Matisse — that they have built up.

"I've and mine together," says Bergé. "Yves and mine together."

His bid for freedom — or maybe a little space in his life — he translates as a *piété*. It is, in fact, a suite at the Hotel Lutetia, which just happens to be just a short distance down Rue de Babylone. Bergé, like any American businessman, will tell the world that he does not waste time on business lunches. He can be found almost every day lunching with Saint Laurent at Rue de Babylone. On his international trips, the telephone, seven, eight, ten times a day, is their umbilical cord.

What is the future of the business that Bergé, in spite of his new responsibilities, continues to direct?

"We always wanted to have a really big store, with the whole range of YSL products," he says. "But we are such a big company now. And Yves is 52."

Bergé is president of the Chambre Syndicale of high fashion. It is he who persuaded the government to take fashion seriously as a business and an art; who set up the fashion shows in the Louvre courtyard; who has elevated Saint Laurent to Olympi-



Pierre Bergé seated in front of Warhol's portrait of Yves Saint Laurent.

an heights; who has made fashion an art form.

"I am able at my age to stretch out my hand of youth and share the same ideals," he says. "I have kept from my bohemian youth an absolute conviction and certainty that an artist is better than money. I would rather have written three pages of Flaubert than everything I have done. And I have always said that Balenciaga designed with the same rigor and sense of color as Braque; that Chanel designed with the same attitude to women held by Colette and Virginia Woolf."

Does he also believe that an embroiderer jacket by Saint Laurent — the Mozart of fashion designers — is as great an art as a Cubist painting by Picasso or the voice of Montserrat Caballé?

"I have never said that the two are the same. What I say is that an artist's gesture is always the same. Artists have one thing in common. They are always anguished and afraid. I believe that they are all frightened of death and they create to survive the end."

Now Pierre Bergé is to have his own monument in the opera house. On the morning that Jack Lang appointed Bergé to the Opéra Bastille building, Saint Laurent made one of his increasingly rare visits to the Avenue Marceau headquarters, to show the first family of couture who is master of the house.

A tender, authoritarian father-figure, a wayward son, a chorus of seamstresses and fitters — what a libretto that would be for Franco's new opera house!

PEOPLE

New York City Opera Taps Christopher Keene

Christopher Keene, a 41-year-old conductor who resigned in 1987 as music director of the New York City Opera, will succeed Beverly Sills as general director of the company. He will assume the post on March 15. Sills will stay on until Keene takes over. "He was always my first choice," Sills said. As music director from 1983-86, Keene championed new operas, conducting scores by Philip Glass and Dominick Argento, among others. He is to lead the world premiere of Jay Reiss's "Rasputin" on Sept. 17.

Lorin Maazel, the principal guest conductor and music director of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, will be the only classical artist performing on Sunday during the Short-Act 18 benefit for the Brazilian Red Cross in Rio de Janeiro. Maazel, who is also music director of the Orchestre National de France, will conduct the Brazilian Philharmonic in Khachaturian's "Sabre Dance."

Jean-Michel Jarre's music, fireworks and laser-bent extravaganza scheduled for Sept. 24 on the River Thames is being threatened by fears of fire and traffic jams. Officials have delayed until Monday a decision on whether to permit the show at the Royal Victoria Docks in East London. "People are thinking it is a heavy metal rock show and will generate violence and trouble," said the French composer and electronic music wizard.

"But it is something else. It is a concert dealing with architecture. It is an experience."

A black-tie crowd of 250 people filed through a receiving line at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York to meet Robert Campeau, the real estate and retailing magnate whose corporation recently took over the Federated Department Store's conglomerate that includes Bloomingdale's, Marvin Trank, Bloomingdale's chairman, and his wife, Lee, stood in the line with Campeau and his wife. Lee, to greet such luminaries as Mary McFadden, Liz Claiborne, Ralph Lauren, Donna Karan, Grace Hightower, Anne Wintour, Estée Lauder, Rosalind Wiseman, Beverly Sills, I. M. Pei, Jerry Kohnstein, Samuel LeFrak, and Malcolm Forbes.

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